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PALÆSTRA





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PALÆSTRA;

HOC EST

RATIO PRORSUS NOVA
LINGUAM LATINAM

VIVÆ VOCIS ADMINICULO, SIVE IN LUDIS SIVE EXTRA EOSDEM, FACILE
IUCUNDEQUE DOCENDI ET DISCENDI.

Pars Curriculi Tusculani Prima

COMMENTUS EST AC CONCINNAVIT

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LITTERÆ ROMANÆ.

MAIUSCULÆ & MINUSCULÆ

A a,	B b,	C c,	D d,	E e,	F f,	G g,	H h,	I i,
ah,	ba,	ka,	da,	a,	eff,	ga,	hah,	ee,
L l,	M m,	N n,	O o,	P p,	Qu qu,	R r,	S s,	T t,
ell,	emm,	enn,	o,	pa,	koo,	err,	ess,	ta,
	V v,	(U u),	X x,	Y y,	Z z.			
	va,	(oo),	lks,	ip-silon,	za.			

VOCALES

a, e, æ, i, o, œ, u, y; all others are *consonants*.

SONUS LITTERARUM

I. VOCALIUM

As a language is but a chain of *sounds*, and letters are but signs of these sounds, they must be uttered, especially in Latin, very clearly and distinctly.

A vowel, sometimes alone, sometimes with another vowel, more frequently with one or more consonants, makes a syllable. A syllable, which is formed by *two* vowels, is called a *diphthong* (diphthongus), as: *aut*, *haud*, *ceū*, *seu*, &c., which in English spelling would sound: out, howd, keh-oo (but contracted into one sound), seh-oo.

A vowel, consequently a syllable, is either *short* or *long*. By this we mean, that it takes shorter or longer time to pronounce it, but this does not affect the *sound* of the letters, as it does in English. Whether short or long, *a* is *a*, *e* is *e*, *i* is *i*, &c., we only *stretch* the same sound, as if adding one or two additional vowels of the same kind, thus: *a*, short; *aa*, long; *e*, short, *ee*, long. *Examples for the vowels*: *papá* (*a*, *á*); *again* (*e*, *é*); *quinine* (keenin, *i*, *í*); *trombone* (*o*, *ó*); *full moon* (*u*, *ú*). For *y* and unaccented *u* we have no examples in English, the student must be referred to French and German. Latin *syloa*, *syllaba*, *Sylla*, *Sibylla*, *hyems*, and *lubet*, *quæsumus*, *optumus* (in old spelling), and all other words of this kind, are pronounced so far as the *y* and the marked *u*-s are concerned, with French *u*, or German *ü*.

There are two compounded vowels in Latin *æ* and *œ*, their sound is simple *e*.

PALÆSTRA

We do not mark the *quantity* (shortness, longness) of the syllables, because :
1st, it has absolutely no bearing upon speech and upon prose.

2nd, its sole domain is in poetry (prosody).

3rd, it cannot be forced under cast iron rules.

4th, much of it is controverted, and not agreed upon by the Romans themselves.

5th, since it is unsettled, it becomes the source of useless vexation, pedantry, an unjustifiable drudge for teachers and students alike, not to speak of the unseemly appearance it gives to our school-books.

II. CONSONATIUM

Latin consonants are sounded like English, except the following :

C is always *k* ; *G* is always hard, as in *get* ; *H* is not quite so strong as in English ; *J* is not a Latin letter, therefore not to be used ; *K* only occurs in a very few words ; *R* must be pronounced forcibly, rolling it with the tip of the tongue, like the second *r* in the English word *arrear*s. . *S* never changes into *z*. *T*, "dry," as in *hit*. *V*, like in English *v*, and it also stands for *u*, this latter being a modification of *v*. *X*, *iks*, is always *ks*, never *gz*.

Ch, *ka-hah*, corresponds to German *ch*.

Ph, *pa-hah*, and *rh*, *err-hah*, like English.

Th, *ta-hah*, like *t*, and *h* separately, nearly like in "met him".

Of these *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, are called *liquids*, *h* aspirant, *s* sibilant, all the others *mutæ*. *X* is a double consonant.

ACCENTUS

This word means something like *be-singing* a word, as all speech is more or less a song.


As a general rule, the stress, or accent, in Latin lies on the syllable before the last, as in English *piano*. A vowel before another being short, like in nouns ending in *io*, the accent shifts to the next backward, as: *na'tio*. Whenever such change occurs, we shall mark the accented vowel, as: *hú-milis*. In long words there may be two accents, as: *reconciliatiónibus*. —Accent is usually on a long vowel, but not always. In *quæ-sí-vimus*, accent is on long *i*, *dédimus*, *pátina*, it rests on a short vowel. Nearly every new syllable attached to a word shifts the accent forward or backward, as: *hú-milis*, *humí-litas*, *humilitá-te*, *humilitatú-que*. The two unaccented syllables (endings) *que* and *ne* draw the accent upon the next preceding syllable, as: *honi-nú-mque*, *habét-ne*; but their are exceptions. We shall endeavor to mark the accent on each new word and on new endings, until they become familiar. Hearing and practice will be the best teachers.

PENSUM PRIMUM.

LESSON FIRST.

●
Punctum.

Punctum *hoc*¹ ● 

Punctum *illud*²  ●

▲ Punctum *hoc est A*

Punctum *illud*^B ● est *B*.

● *Quid*³ est *hoc*? — *Hoc est punctum!* — *Quid est illud?* — *Illud est punctum!* — *Est hoc punctum?* — *Ita*⁴ est; *hoc est punctum.* — *Est illud punctum?*

▲ *Quod*⁵ punctum est *istud* (*hoc*)? — *Istud est punctum A.* *Quod punctum est illud?* — *Est illud punctum B?*

● Punctum *A est parvum.*⁶

● Punctum *B est magnum.*⁷

Est punctum A parvum? — *Ita est; punctum A est parvum.* — *Est etiam*⁸ punctum *B parvum?* — *Non est; punctum B non est parvum sed*⁹ *magnum.* — *Quod punctum est parvum?* — *quod est magnum?*

*Quale*¹⁰ est punctum *A?* *Quale est punctum B?* — *Estne*¹¹ punctum *A parvum?* — *Est!* — *Hocne an*¹² *illud punctum est parvum?* — *Hoc est parvum.* — *Quale est illud?* — *Quod* ←

1. This.—2. That.—3. What?—4. Yes! Thus it is.—5. Which?—6. Small.—7. Large, big, great.—8. Also, too.—9. But; not, no—but.—10. What kind?—11. *ne*, a particle of asking, or interrogative; no equivalent in English. Something like: isn't it, that . . .?—12. *or*, interrogative, like: this

PALÆSTRA

punctum est illud *quod*¹³ est magnum? — Punctum illud, quod est magnum, est *B*.

Quid est? — Est *punctum*; est *pensum*.

Quod est? — Est *A*; est *B*.

Quale est? — Est *magnum*; est *parvum*.

Hoc¹⁴ est *línea*: _____

Etiam hoc est *línea*: _____

Línea hæc _____ *A* _____ est *A*; *línea autem*¹⁵ *illa*
est *B*.  _____ *B* _____

 A
brevis

 B
longa

Quid est hoc? — Hoc est *línea*. — *Quid* est illud? —
Etiam illud est *línea*. — *Quæ* *línea* est *hæc*? — *Línea* *hæc* est
A. — *Illa* *autem*? — *Illa* est *línea B*. — *Qualis* est *línea ista*?
— *Línea ista* est *brevis*. —

 C
*brevis et ténuis*¹⁶

 D
*longa et crassa*¹⁷

Línea *hæc*, *quæ* est *brevis*, est *étiam ténuis*. — *Estne* *étiam*
ea ténuis *quæ* est *longa*? — *Qualis* est *ea*? *Quæ* *línea* est
crassa?

 E
*brevis, ténuis &*¹⁸ *recta*

 F
*longa, crassa & curva*¹⁹

Est *línea E* *brevis*? Est *eadem*²⁰ *étiam crassa*? — Non est;
est *brevis*, sed *crassa* non est. — *Quæ* est *crassa*? *Crassa* est
ea, *quæ* est *étiam longa & curva*.

or that?—13. It is a relative pron. here: (*that*, illud) *which*, quod.—14. This
(*thing* which you see).—15. No equivalent in English; the nearest, perhaps,
are: *while* (that one), *on the other hand*, *in its turn*.—16. Thin.—17. Thick.—
18. Monogram of *et*; straight.—19. Crooked.—20. *-dem*, an emphatic part-

PENSUM PRIMUM

*Hæc, ista,
ea, illa,
quæ,
qualis,*

●
Punctum ténue.

●
Punctum crassum.

●
rotundum

□
quadratum

Hoc, quod est *rotundum*, est punctum; sed illud, quod rotundum non est, est quadratum.

*hic,
iste,
qui
qualis*

○^A
circulus magnus

*ille
is*

○^B
circulus parvus

Etiam hoc est rotundum, sed punctum non est. — Hoc est circulus. — Circulus *hic* est *A*, ille *autem* est *B*; circulus *A* est magnus, circulus autem *B* est parvus. — Qui circulus est parvus? *Qualis* est circulus *A*? — Est hoc (●) rotundum? — Est! Est hoc circulus magnus *an* parvus? — Non est; hoc *nec*²¹ circulus magnus est *nec* parvus, *sed* punctum parvum.

Quid est illud, quod nec punctum est, nec circulus, neque²² linea? Illud, quod nec punctum est, nec circulus, neque linea, est quadratum.

ic: that *same*.—21. Neither—nor, but . . .—22. A particle, equivalent to *et*, here *neque*, nor yet.

GRAMMATICA.

There are no articles in Latin.

All Latin nouns are either masculine, feminine, or neuter.

The gender of the nouns in most cases is indicated by their endings. Nouns ending in *us* are generally (not always) *masculine* (m.), those in *a* are feminine (f.), and *um* indicates neuter (n.) gender. *Circulus*, accordingly, is m.; *linea*, f., while *punctum*, *quadratum*, and *pensum* are neuter.

PALÆSTRA

Adjectives agree with their nouns in gender, thus : *Circulus parvus*, *linea parva*, *quadratum parvum*. A great number of adjectives end in *us*, *a*, *um*, but not *all* of them. When an adjective has one of these endings attached, it is an evidence that it will also take the other two. We may call this class Group *A*. Such are : *primus*, *magnus*, *parvus*, *rectus*, *curvus*, &c. Another class, or Group *B*, are those which will *not* take *us*, *a*, *um*, but *is*, *is*, *e*, like *ténuis* (m.), *ténuis*, (f.), and *ténue*, (n.). These are called adjectives of *two* endings, because in masc. and in fem. they have but one ending *is*, and *e* in neuter; hence we say: *ténuis*, *ténue*. Ex.: *Pensum hoc est primum*, *quod non est longum sed breve*.

Hic, *hæc*, *hoc* ; *iste*, *ista*. *istud* ; *ille*, *illa*, *illud*, are demonstrative pronouns. The first two point nearest, the last farthest. *Is*, *ea*, *id*, this one. The three endings refer to three genders.

Quid ? Is an interrogative for a noun ; *quod* is the interrogative for the difference between that and another noun ; *qualis*, *qualis*, *quale*, is an interrogative for an adjective (*quality*). Hence, if we ask *quid est hoc* ? we must answer with a noun : *est pensum* ; if we ask *quod pensum est hoc* ? we shall answer : *pensum hoc est primum*, or *punctum hoc est A*, or the name of the thing ; if we ask : *quale est pensum primum* ? we answer with an adjective : *pensum primum est breve*.

EXERCITIA SCRIBENDA.

(The students are requested to supply the endings. No answer is valid, which merely says "*Ita est*," or "*Non est*;" the answer must be exhaustive. Copy the questions, with the endings supplied, on one column, and opposite to each write the answer. Teachers, please enforce this rule for all future exercises !)

1. Est hoc pensum prim . . ?—2. Qual . . est punctum prim . . ?—3. Estne punctum *B* parv . . ?—4. Qu . . est ea linea qu . . est long . . ?—5. Qual . . est ist . . • punctum ?—6. Qual . . est ist . . linea ■■■■■ ?—7. Est circulus ille, qu . . est *A*, parv . . ?—8. Est circulus linea ? Qual . . ?—9. Estne quadratum linea curv . . ?—10. Estne hoc (○) punctum an quadratum ? qu . . est ?—11. Linea h . . est ——— brev . . & ténu . . ; estne étiam curv . . ? qual . . est ?—12. Estne pensum ist . . , qu . . est prim . . , long . . an brev . . ?

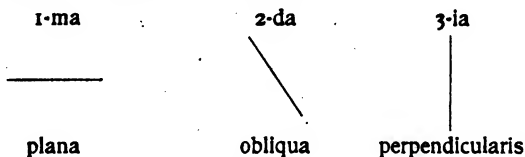
PENSUM SECUNDUM





Pensum istud non est primum sed secundum. Pensum primum est *unum*; ¹ étiam pensum secundum est unum, unum et unum *sunt duo*; pensum primum & secundum sunt pensa duo.

A — Hoc² est *littera A*; *A* est littera una; étiam *B* est littera una; sed *A* et *B* sunt litteræ duæ; *A*, *B*, *C*, sunt litteræ tres; *A*, *B*, *C* & *D*, sunt litteræ quatuor. — Quot³ litteræ sunt *A* & *C*? *B*, *D*, *A*? *A*, *B*, *C*, *D*?

Sed littera *A*, quæ est una, est étiam prima, *B* est secunda, *C* tertia, *D* quarta, *Z* autem est última. — Quæ est littera tertia? — quæ prima? Quota⁴ est *B*? — quota *Z*? ←

¹ *a a*, ² *B B B*, ³ *c c*, ⁴ *d d d d*, *z z*. — Primæ duæ litteræ sunt *a* parvæ; quartæ sunt quatuor *d* parvæ; últimæ autem sunt duæ *z*, étiam parvæ. Quales sunt litteræ quartæ? Quotæ litteræ sunt tres? — quotæ sunt duæ?



1-ma 2-dæ 3-læ 4-tæ
    Quota est ea linea quæ est plana & crassa? Quotæ linæ sunt duæ? — tres? — quatuor? — Quot & quaiæ sunt illæ linæ quæ sunt últimæ? —

1. One. — 2. This *thing*, which I am drawing or showing. — 3. How many? — 4. An interrogative for ordinal numerals; it has no English equi-

PALÆSTRA

Quotæ lineæ sunt obliquæ? — planæ? — perpendiculares?
— Est linea ea, quæ est prima, perpendicularis? Quotæ sunt
eæ quæ sunt perpendiculares?

1-mus 2-di 3-ti 4-ti

○ ○○ ° ∞ Hic⁵ sunt cīrculī. Cīrculus primus
est magnus; cīrculī secundī sunt parvī & planī; tertiī sunt ob-
liquī, quarti autem, seu⁶ ūltimi sunt perpendiculares. — Quoti
cīrculī sunt planī? obliquī? — Sunt ūltimi planī? — quales
sunt?

1-um 2-da 3-tia 4-ta



Punctum primum est unum. Punc-
ta secunda sunt duo; hæc, quæ sunt duo, sunt étiam perpendicu-
laria; tertia sunt plana, quarta autem, quæ sunt ūltima, sunt
obliqua. Quota puncta sunt plana? perpendicularia? Quota
sunt magna? parva? Qualia sunt ūltima? Quæ sunt magna?

|| ○ ○ Istī duo cīrculī sunt magnī. Uter⁷ est parvus?
Neuter⁸ est parvus: uterque⁹ est magnus; ambo¹⁰ sunt magnī.

== == Hic sunt duæ & duæ lineæ. Utræ sunt ténues?
— utræ curvæ? — Suntne istæ ambæ lineæ breves? —
étiam crassæ? Utra est obliqua?

● ● Sunt utraque ista puncta magna? Utrum est par-
vum? Utrum est rotundum? Suntne ambo magna? Quale
est id quod est primum?

valent, unless we are allowed to say "the how many-*th*?"—5. Here.—6.
Or, that is.—Which of the two?—8. Not either, neither.—9. Each of the
two.—10. Both.

GRAMMATICA.

All changes in Latin words are effected by their endings. This lesson
presents the first of these by changing nouns and accompanying adjectives
and other parts of speech from *singular* into *plural*. Nouns, adjectives, and

PENSUM SECUNDUM

pronouns in their original form are said to be in the *Nominative case* (*Casus Nominativus*). *Littera, linea, circulus, punctum, pensum* are in the *Nominative singular* (*Nominativus singularis*); *litteræ, lineæ, circuli, puncta, pensa* are in the *Nominative plural* (*Nominativus pluralis*). Hence, it follows:

That the ending $\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} us \\ a \\ um \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$ in singular, changes into $\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} i \\ æ \\ a \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$ in plural.

Adjectives assume the endings of the *gender* and of the *number* of the nouns, as: *Circulus magnus, circuli magni; linea recta, lineæ rectæ; punctum, rotundum, puncta rotunda*. Adjective endings, therefore, are:

SINGULAR		PLURAL		OTHER ADJECTIVES				
obliqu- magn- parv- rect- plan- un- secund-	us	m.	obliqu- curv- crass- prim- terti- magn- parv-	i	m.	m.	f.	n.
	a	æ		f.	brevis, tenuis,	brevis, tenuis,	breve ténue	
um	n.	a	n.	PLURAL.				
						breves, ténues,	breves, ténues,	brévía tenúia

Duo,	duæ,	duo,	} Irregular. Plural only.
Ambo,	ambæ,	ambo,	
Tres,	tres,	tria,	

Quot is an interrogative (asking) adjective for the numerals as *unum, duo, tria*: It has no endings.—*Quotus, a, um*, is a regular adj.

Uter has: *Uter, utra, utrum*; plural, *utri, utræ, utra*. *Néuter* and *uterque* are like *uter*.

Pronouns: *Qui* (*m.*), *quæ* (*f.*), *quod* (*n.*), are called *relative* pronouns, *i. e.* bringing back the thing we just spoke about; thus: *circulus qui . . . , linea quæ . . .* They are often preceded by *demonstrative*, or *pointing out* pronouns, like: *is, ea, id; ille, illa, illud, &c.*, as: *circulus ille, qui . . . ; littera ista, quæ; is, qui; id, quod . . .* but *qui, quæ, quod* is also used as *Interrogative*: *qui* for male (masculine) things only; *quæ* both for feminine persons and things; *quod* only to differentiate between neuter things, *i. e.* which? *Qualis*, an interrogative of adjectives, *i. e.* of quality, no equivalent in English: we circumscribe it thus: *what kind? of what sort?*

PALÆSTRA

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
Hic,	hæc,	hoc.	Hi,	hæ,	hæc
Qui,	quæ,	quod.	Qui,	quæ,	quæ
Qualis,	qualis,	quale.	Quales,	quales,	qualia
Is,	ea,	id.	Ii,	eæ,	ea
Iste,	ista,	istud.	Isti,	istæ,	ista
Ille,	illa,	illud.	Illi,	illæ,	illa

EXERCITIA SCRIBENDA.




1. Estne hoc pensum prim . . , an tert . . ?—2. Qu . . est hoc (*A*) ? — 3. Qu . . sunt du . . prim . . litter . . ? — 4. Estne *Z* litter . . prim . . an quart . . ? quot . . est ? — 5. Quot & qual . . sunt ist . . ██████ line . . — 6. Utr . . pens . . est ist . . prim . . an secund . . ? — 7. Utr . . pens . . est long . . ? utr . . brev . . ? — 8. Qual . . sunt ist . . line . . — 9. Qual . . est ill . . punct . . qu . . est secund . . (●) ? — 10. Sunt h . . amb . . line . . perpendicular . . (| —) ? — utr . . est ? — 11. Sunt utr-que h . . circul . . (o o) magn . . ? — 12. Estne ut . . rotund . . ?



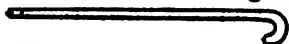
EXAMPLES FOR INTERROGATIVE, DEMONSTRATIVE AND RELATIVE PRONOUNS:

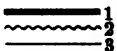
Qui circulus est *iste*?—Circulus iste, *qui* est parvus, est *B*.—*Quales* sunt circuli *illi*, *qui* sunt ultimi? *Quæ* linea est crassa? — *Ea* linea est crassa *quæ* est *D*. Sunt etiam *illæ* lineæ crassæ *quæ* sunt perpendiculares?—Quid est *istud* *quod* est rotundum, punctum an circulus?—*Illud* primum parvum, *quod* est rotundum, non est circulus sed punctum.—*Qualia* sunt *illa* puncta *quæ* sunt ultima?

Is, *qui* . . — ea, *quæ* . . — id, *quod* . . — ii, *qui* . . — eæ, *quæ* . . — ea, *quæ* . . — hic, *qui* . . — hæc, *quæ* . . — hoc, *quod* . . — hi, *qui* . . — hæ, *quæ* . . — hæc, *quæ* . . &c.

PENSUM TERTIUM

===== Duæ līnæ *parallelæ* & duo *párvuli*¹ circuli obliqui
 0 0, sunt  *cylindrus*.² Duæ *linéolæ*³ obliquæ , sunt
cuspis;⁴ hæc, atque cylindrus sunt  *penicillus*.⁵

Cylindrus perpendicularis et *linéola* sunt  *candela*.⁶ Cy-
 lindrus *ténuis* et longus atque duæ līnæ  *curvæ* sunt
 *bâculus*;⁷ *baculus* brevis autem est *ba-*
cillus.

 ¹ *Linea* prima est *super*⁸ *līneam* secundam; *linea* se-
² *cunda* est *super* *līneam* tertiā. *Linea* secunda
 est *infra*⁹ primam, tertiā autem *infra* secundam. *Linea* curva,
 quæ est secunda, est *inter*¹⁰ *crassam* et *tēnuem*; *linea* illa est
inter duas līneas.

Duæ līnæ obliquæ *faciunt*¹¹ \wedge *angulum*. Hæ duæ līnæ su-
 per unam planam faciunt \triangle *triangulum*.¹² *Triangulum* *habet*¹³
^A *tres* ángulos. *Linea* ea, quæ est inter lītteras *A* et *B*, est
^B \triangle ^C *latus*¹⁴ unum; ea, quæ est inter lītteras *A* et *C* est *latus*
alterum (secundum); ea autem, quæ est *infra* duas obliquas, est-
 que plana, facit *fundum*.¹⁵

○△○ *Triangulum* hoc est inter duos circulos.

1. *Parvulus*, *a, um*; the syllable *ul*, adds to this adjective a diminutive meaning, like *ie* in English when we say "birdie", for "bird", or *tiny* little.
 —2. A cylinder.—3. *Linéola*, diminutive, just like *parvulus*.—4. A point.
 —5. A pencil.—6. A candle; in which it stands is *candelabrum*. A cane, a stick; *bacillus*, is diminutive, like the above.—8. Over, on, above, upon.—
 9. Under, below, beneath.—10. Between, among.—11. Make, do, *they* make, *they* do.—12. A triangle.—13. Has (he, she, it) has.—14. *Side*, a neuter noun, for this reason we say "unum", *alterum*, *secundum*.—15. *Fundus*, bottom,

PALÆSTRA

△○ Triángulum istud est *iuxta*¹⁶ círculum.

—○— Círculus hic est inter duas líneas breves.


□○ Quid est iuxta círculum *hunc*?¹⁷

△— Quid est iuxta lineam *hanc*?¹⁸

○ Quid est super quadratum istud?

□ *Ubi*¹⁹ est quadratum?

●—● Línea ista est inter duo puncta.

 Hic sunt duo círculi, super *quos*²⁰ est línea crassa & recta, super *quam*²¹ sunt puncta tria. Ista tria puncta sunt super illam lineam, quæ est inter puncta & círculos.



Ubi est triángulum? — Ubi est quadratum?

Triángulum super quadratum facit domum.²²

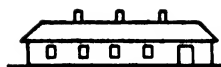


Quid facit domum?—Triángulum super quadratum atque duo quadrata magna *oblonga*²³ faciunt domum. Tria quadrata parva sunt *fenestræ*²⁴ tres. Quadratum illud oblongum, quod est super alterum, est *tectum*,²⁵ super tectum est *caminus*;²⁶ illud autem quadratum parvum, quod est infra tectum, est *iānuā*.²⁷—Domus *hæc* habet unum tectum, unum caminum, qui est super tectum, unam iānuam atque tres fenestras parvas.

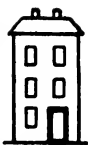
Domus ista est *casa*,²⁸ *quia* est parva. Domus magna non est casa sed *palātium*.²⁹—Quid est casa?—palātium?

foundation.—16. Beside, along, at.—17. It is *hic*, standing after preposition *iuxta*.—18. *Hæc*, after *iuxta*, the same would be after *super*, *inter*, *infra*.—19. Where?—20. *Qui*, on account of *super*.—21. *Quæ*, on account of *super*.—22. A house; it is a *feminine* noun.—23. Oblong, lengthened.—24. *Fenestra*, a window.—25. Roof, cover.—26. A chimney.—27. A door.—28. A small house, or cottage.—29. A palace.—30. *Latus, a, um*, wide, broad.—31. Hú-

PENSUM TERTIUM



Domus ista est *lata*;³⁰ ista autem nec *lata* est nec *humilis*,³¹ sed *alta* et *angusta*. Domus *lata* habet tres *latos* caminos super tectum, *alta* autem *tantum*³² duos. Tectum, quod est super domum *altam* & *angustam* est *altum*, sed illud, quod est super *humilem* et *latam*, est *húmile*.—Quale est tectum, quod est super casam?



Ubi est *sella*?—Est *candela* super *sellam*? Super quam *sellam* est *báculus*? Et *mensa* & *sella* habent quatuor *pedes*.³³ Etiamne domus habent *pedes*?

Palátia habent magnas *iánuas*, *latas* *fenestras*, *mensas* *quadratas* et étiam *rotundas*; habent étiam *sellas* & *altas* & *húmiles*. *iánuæ*, quas *palátia* habent, habent duas *valvas*;³⁴ *tales* *iánuæ* sunt *fores*, vel *óstia*, *óstium* autem magnum est *porta*.³⁵

milis, *a*, low; *altus*, *a*, *um*, high, tall; *angustus*, *a*, *um*, narrow.—32. Adv. It does not change its form, *only*.—33. *Pedes* is in plural, in sing. it is *pes*, a foot.—34. A door-leaf *fores*, plur. only, a two leaved door; *ostium*, a large door, main entrance.—35. A gate, also door, large.

GRAMMATICA.

Any form in which a noun, an adjective or pronoun may occur is called a *casus* (falling), a case. The first, or common, forms of the nouns and adjectives we have seen, were *linea*, *circulus*, *pensum*; *longa*, *magnus*, and *primum*; in plural: *lineæ*, *circuli*, *pensa*, etc. This *casus* is called *Casus Nominativus*, a naming fall, or in grammatical language: the Nominative Case, be it singular or plural.

There are several such *casus*, each expressed by *endings*, i. e. by a syllable or two attached to the stem of the word leaving off all other endings. Thus: *Line-*, *circul-*, *pens-*; the Nominative endings are *a*, *us*, *um*; pl., *æ*, *i*, *a*.

The new endings we have here introduced are: *am*, *um*, *em*, plur. *as*, *os*, *es*.

PALÆSTRA

This *casus* is called the *Casus Accusativus*, or charging, accusing case, Accusative. In what do they differ? How are they used? Their names fairly explain it. The *naming* case simply *names* a thing: *candela*, *baculus*, *quadratum*; *baculus est longus*, *quadratum non est rotundum*. The *charging* case has two principal applications: 1st, when a certain class of prepositions, like *super*, *infra*, *inter*, *iuxta*, etc. occur in a sentence, the noun, adjective, pronoun, to which they refer, will stand in the charging, Accusative, case. Then: *iuxta mensam*; *sella est inter duas fenestras et unam lánuam*. So in English: he is between *me* and *her*; we shall not say, he is between I and *she*; *he* is nominative, *me* and *her* accusative. 2nd: after *every verb which is transitive*, i.e. which admits an *object*. Example: *I sleep*, will not take an object, as I cannot ask "What do I sleep?" and answer "I sleep the bed". But I can say: he (Nomin., *subject*) charges *me*. Whom charges he? *me*! He accuses a *man*. *Me*, and *man*, are the *objects* of the transitive verbs *to charge*, *to accuse*; hence the name *Accusative*, for *me* and *man* are in the accusative case.

Such transitive verbs are *facit*, sing., *faciunt*, plur.; *habet*, sing., *habent*, plur. Whenever they occur, the nouns, adjectives and pronouns, to which they refer, will always stand in Accusative, whether in sing. or in plur.; thus: *casa habet unum caminum humilem, duas fenestras angustas, tectum humile atque unam lánuam parvam. Triángulum super quadratum facit domum.*

THE ENDINGS:

Nominative	{	sing. <i>us, a, um</i> plur. <i>i, æ, a</i>	{	Accusative	{	sing. <i>um, am, um</i> plur. <i>os, as, a</i>
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EXAMPLES IN SINGULAR:

Nominative	{	círcul- bácul- penicill-	{	Accusative	{	círcul- bácul- penicill-
		<i>us</i>				<i>um</i>

EXAMPLES IN PLURAL:

Nominative	{	círcul- bácul- penicill-	{	Accusative	{	círcul- bácul- penicill-
		<i>i</i>				<i>os</i>

PENSUM TERTIUM

SINGULAR			PLURAL		
línea,	} Acc. sing.	lineam	líneæ,	} Acc.	lineas
fenestra,		fenestram	fenestræ,		fenestras
casa,		casam	casæ,		casas

NEUTER NOUNS

tectum,	} Acc. plur.	tecta
palátium,		palátia
triángulum,		triángula

Neuter nouns and adjectives have Nominatives and Accusatives alike.

Adjectives: { *latus, lata, latum*
 lati, latæ, lata

Accusative singular: *latum, latam, latum*

Accusative plural: *latos, latas, lata*

All adjectives which end in *us, a, um*, follow this model. Others, like *brevis, húmills*, also their Interrogative pronoun, *qualis?* and the answer thereto, *talis*, are thus declined:

NOM. SING.	ACC. SING.	NOM. PLUR.	ACC. PLUR.
<i>húmilis,</i>	<i>húmilem</i>	<i>húmiles,</i>	<i>húmiles</i>
<i>brevis,</i>	<i>brevem</i>	<i>breves,</i>	<i>breves</i>
<i>qualis</i>	<i>qualem</i>	<i>quales</i>	<i>quales</i>
<i>talis,</i>	<i>talem</i>	<i>tales,</i>	<i>tales</i>

NEUTER

NOM. AND ACC. SING.	NOM. AND ACC. PLUR.
<i>húmile,</i>	<i>humília</i>
<i>breve,</i>	<i>brévia</i>
<i>quale,</i>	<i>quália</i>
<i>tale,</i>	<i>tália</i>

THEIR ENDINGS:

	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>		<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
Nom. sing.	is,	is,	e	Nom. plur.	es,	es	ia
Acc. sing.	em,	em,	e	Acc. plur.	es,	es,	ia

PALÆSTRA

OTHER PARTICLES :

NOM. SING.			ACC. SING.		
<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
hic,	hæc,	hoc	<i>hunc,</i>	<i>hanc,</i>	<i>hoc</i>
iste,	ista,	istud	<i>istum,</i>	<i>istam,</i>	<i>istud</i>
ille,	illa,	illud	<i>illum,</i>	<i>illam,</i>	<i>illud</i>
qui,	quæ,	quod	<i>quem,</i>	<i>quam,</i>	<i>quod</i>
quis,	quæ (qua),	quid	<i>quem,</i>	<i>quam,</i>	<i>quid</i>
is,	ea,	id	<i>eum,</i>	<i>eam,</i>	<i>id</i>




NOM. PLUR.			ACCUS. PLUR.		
<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
hi,	hæ,	hæc	<i>hos,</i>	<i>has,</i>	<i>hæc</i>
isti,	istæ,	ista	<i>istos,</i>	<i>istas,</i>	<i>ista</i>
illi,	illæ,	illa	<i>illos,</i>	<i>illas,</i>	<i>illa</i>
qui,	quæ,	quæ	<i>quos,</i>	<i>quas,</i>	<i>quæ</i>
qui,	quæ,	quæ	<i>quos,</i>	<i>quas,</i>	<i>quæ</i>
ii,	æa,	ea	<i>eos,</i>	<i>eas,</i>	<i>ea</i>

EXERCITIA SCRIBENDA.

AD PENSUM TERTIUM.

1. Quid facit cylindr . . ?—candel . . ?—2. Ubi est linea tertia ?—secunda ?—3. Quid facit angul . . ?—4. Quid habet triangulum ?—5. Ubi est punctum (●○) ?—circulus ?—6. Ubi est punctum (○●△) ?—7. Quid est casa ?—8. Quot & qual. . fenestr. . habet casa ?—quale tectum ?—quot camin. . ?—9. Est candela super tect . . ?—super quid est ?—10. Qualia sunt tecta quæ sunt super palat. . ?—11. Est sella super mens . . ?—ubi est ?—12. Sunt ea, quæ (*those that*) camin. . habent, mensæ & sellæ ? quid sunt ?

PENSUM QUARTUM

○ Hic sunt duo circuli. Duo circuli atque *rádii*¹ faciunt  *rotam*.² Inter duas rotas  est *axis*.³ Super duos axes et quátuor rotas est *capsus*.⁴  Quatuor rotæ, duo axes, unus capsus atque *temo*⁵ faciunt *currum*; hoc est currus. Currus, qui habet



Currus

quátuor rotas, duos axes, unum vel duos temones atque tectum et fenestellas,⁶ est *rheda*.⁷ Currus vero,⁸ qui non quátuor, et *nullum*⁹ tectum




Rheda

habet, est *plaustrum*.¹¹ Est étiam currus qui unam *nónnisi*¹² rotam habet, nullum temonem, sed duos *cápulos*.¹³



Plaustrum

currus talis est  *pabo*.¹⁴

Pabo

Domus, quæ iuxta se rotam magnam habet, est *mola*.¹⁵



Mola

Domus, autem ea, iuxta quam est caminus *valde*¹⁶ altus et angustus, est

fábrica.¹⁷ Domus vero valde angusta et valde alta, quæ habet tectum *cuspidatum*.¹⁸



Fábrica

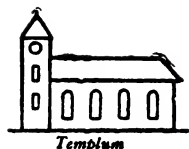
1. Rádus, spoke, ray.—2. A wheel.—3. An axle.—4. The body of a wagon.—5. A shaft, a pole of a wagon; currus, a wagon, a vehicle.—6. Fenestella, is a diminutive of *fenestra*.—7. A coach.—8. While a wagon . . . —9. Only.—10. No, none, not any.—11. A cart.—12. Solely, only, none but . . . —13. *-us*, a handle.—14. A wheelbarrow.—15. A mill.—16. Very.—17. A factory.—18. Pointed; *turris*, tower.—19. Such;

PALÆSTRA

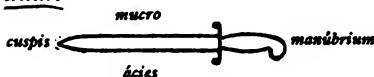


valde altum, est *turris*.

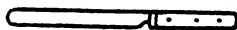
Sunt étiam domus altæ & latæ, quæ habent unam *turrem*, vel duas *turres* iuxta se, domus talis²⁰ est *fanum*, seu *templum*.



Nonne tectum, quod est super *turrem*, est *cuspidatum*? At²¹ non tantum tectum habet *cúspidem* sed étiam *sica*. Quid est *sica*?—*Sica* est *instrumentum* *cuspidatum* et *acutum* ad *pungen-*
dum.²¹



Hoc est *sica*.



Istud est *culter*.

Sica et *culter* habent *manúbria*²² & *mucrones*; at *mucro* *sicæ* est *cuspidatus* et valde *acutus*, *mucro* autem *cultri* *cúspidem* non habet, nec est valde *acutus* sed *hebes*.²³ *Manúbrium* *sicæ* est étiam *incurvum*,²⁴ seu *aduncum*, *cultri* vero *planum* & *rectum*.

Quid est "*acutum*?" *Acutem* est id, quod est sicut *acus*.²⁵ Quid est *acus*? *Acus* est *instrumentum* párvulum, quod habet *cúspidem* valde *ténuem*, estque *ad* *suendum*.²⁶ *Acus* habet étiam *áciam*.²⁷



Instrumenta *acuta* sunt étiam *novácula* atque *forfex*.



Novácula



Forfex

a church, a temple.—20. However.—21. For stabbing, pricking; *sica*, a dagger.—22. *Nom.*, plur., handles; *mucro*, a blade.—23. *Acutus* and *hebes*, sharp, also pointed; *hebes*, dull, blunt.—24. Bent; *aduncus*, hooked,

PENSUM QUARTUM

Novácula est instrumentum acutum ad *radendum*;²⁵ forfex autem est étiam instrumentum acutum, sed habet duos mucrones estque ad *scindendum*.²⁶

Rota molæ aquária est magna. Rádii rotæ magnæ sunt longi, rádii vero rotarum parvarum, sunt breves. Rota pabonis est parva, habetque rádios breves. Suntne quatuor rotæ currus parvæ? Est caminus fábricæ húmilis? Est cuspis báculi acuta an hebes? Sunt tecta palátii alta an humilia? Est tectum turris latum an angustum? Iánuæ fenestræque dómuum magnarum sunt latæ et altæ. Camini quarum dómuum sunt alti? Camini illarum dómuum sunt alti quæ sunt fabricæ. Etiamne fenestræ casarum et túrrium sunt latæ? Sunt manúbria cultrorum an mucrones eorum acuta? Nonne instrumentorum acutorum mucrones sunt acuti non autum manúbria. Cúius manúbrium est crassum cultri an pabonis? Sút duo látera triánguli perpendiculária an obliqua? Lineæ duorum láterum triángulorum sunt obliquæ. Etiamne látera quadrati sunt obliqua? Cúius látera sunt obliqua? Qualis est linea quæ facit circumlunum? Est circulus linea curva? Est linea circuli recta? Sunlára caminorum altorum perpendiculária? Ultrius mucro est hebes sicæ an cultri? Neutrius: mucrones utriusque sunt acutit

crooked.—25. Like a needle.—26. For sewing.—27. Thread.—28. For shaving.—29. For cutting.

GRAMMATICA.

A new case is sicæ, cultri, rotarum, duorum, etc. It is called the *Casus Genitiuus*, or the generating fall, the Genitive case. It expresses the relation which exists between a source and a river, the sun and its rays, a father and his son. Grammarians call it the *possessive* case, but it is more. Its nearest English equivalent is the so called Teutonic, or Saxon Genitive, as: the father's son. The English *of* is not a true Genitive, but an Ablative. Thus: "the son of the father," is equivalent to the French *de*, from Latin *de*, and has the power of Latin *a*, *ab*.

The Genitive is the chief characteristic of every Latin noun. It is the Genitive ending by which we group and classify the nouns, not the Nominative. For an example: *baculus*, *acus*, and *latus*, all end in *us*, yet their Genitives being different, they will not beiong to the same group.

PALÆSTRA

When do we use Genitive? There are at least a dozen rules and distinctions governing this question; but the following rule will comprise all of them, hence, bear in mind once for all: When *two nouns* occur in a sentence *connected*, one of them will *always* be in Genitive, the other may be in any case; as: *pes* and *mensa*, one of them clearly owns the other, therefore, *pes mensæ*, *mucro cultri*, *latus trianguli*, or, in plur.: *pedes mensarum*, *mucrones cultrorum*, *latera triangulorum*.

All the nouns we have heretofore heard naturally divide themselves into the following five groups, all depending on the Genitive.

GROUP	NOM. SING.	GEN. SING.	NOM. PL.	GEN. PL.
I.	<i>a</i>	<i>æ</i>	<i>æ</i>	<i>arum</i>
II.	<i>us, er, um</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>i, a</i>	<i>orum</i>
III.	<i>any ending</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>es, a, ia</i>	<i>um, ium</i>
IV.	<i>us</i>	<i>us</i>	<i>us</i>	<i>uum</i>
V.	<i>es</i>	<i>ei</i>	<i>es</i>	<i>erum</i>

Hence follows that all nouns, which have their Gen. in *æ*, will belong to the group I; Gen. *i*, Nom. *us*, or *er*, or *um* will all be of the II; any noun with Gen. *is*, no matter what the Nom. be, will belong to III; nouns with *us* Gen. pertain to IV.; Gen. *ei*, Nom. *es*, all go to V.

These groups are called *declinationes*, or bendings away, in grammar, *declensions*. We have, then, five declensions; they are as follows:

EXAMPLES:

	GEN. SING.
I. <i>linea, mola, rota, fábrica, rheda,</i>	<i>æ</i>
II. <i>circulus, báculus, culter, pensum, punctum,</i>	<i>i</i>
III. <i>turris, temo, latus, cuspis, axis, pabo,</i>	<i>is</i>
IV. <i>currus, domus, acus,</i>	<i>us</i>
V. <i>acies,</i>	<i>ei</i>

Group $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{I.} \\ \text{II.} \\ \text{III.} \\ \text{IV.} \\ \text{V.} \end{array} \right\}$ has its Genitive plural in $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{arum} \\ \text{orum} \\ \text{um (ium)} \\ \text{uum} \\ \text{erum} \end{array} \right.$

	I.	II.
SING.		
Nom.	<i>a</i>	<i>us, er, um</i>
Gen.	<i>æ</i>	<i>i</i>
Acc.	<i>am</i>	<i>um</i>
PLUR.		
SING.		
Nom.	<i>æ</i>	<i>i, a</i>
Gen.	<i>arum</i>	<i>orum</i>
Acc.	<i>as</i>	<i>os, a</i>

PENSUM QUARTUM

III.			IV.		
	SING.	PLUR.	SING.	PLUR.	
Nom.	<i>any ending</i>	<i>es, a, ia</i>	<i>us u</i>	<i>us, a</i>	
Gen.	<i>is</i>	<i>um, ium</i>	<i>us</i>	<i>uum</i>	
Acc.	<i>em, im</i>	<i>es, a, ia</i>	<i>um u</i>	<i>us, a</i>	

V.		
	SING.	PLUR.
Nom.	<i>es</i>	<i>es</i>
Gen.	<i>ei</i>	<i>erum</i>
Acc.	<i>em</i>	<i>es</i>

When two nouns are thus coupled, the rule is that the Genitive *follows* the other noun, that is, it takes the second place, as: tectum *casæ* (not: *casæ* tectum).

Hereafter we shall mark each noun with the number of the declension they belong to, adding also their Gen. ending, as: *temo nis*, III., m., and the student should read and *study* it this way: *temo, temonis*, third, masculine. This marking in most cases will soon be unnecessary, as the student will readily know by the endings to what declension the noun must belong. For example: *penicillos*, the *os* shows that the noun has the *masculine* Accusative ending of the second declension; and so with all others.

As to gender: I. Generally feminine. II. *Us* and *er* are generally masculine, and *um* is neuter. III. *Us, ut, al*, mostly neuter; *es, is, x, o, io*, and all else partly masculine partly feminine. IV. *Us* masculine (a few feminine); *u* neuter. Hereafter we shall indicate the gender of the exceptions.

Other particles: *hic, hæc, hoc*; *is, ea, id*; *ille, illa, illud*; *iste, ista, istud*; *qui, quæ, quod*.

GENITIVE SING.			GENITIVE PLURAL		
<i>hic, hæc, hoc</i>	<i>húius</i>	All three genders	<i>horum,</i>	<i>barum,</i>	<i>horum</i>
<i>is, ea, id</i>	<i>éius</i>		<i>eorum,</i>	<i>earum,</i>	<i>eorum</i>
<i>iste, ista, istud</i>	<i>istius</i>		<i>istorum,</i>	<i>istarum,</i>	<i>istorum</i>
<i>ille, illa, illud</i>	<i>illius</i>		<i>illorum,</i>	<i>illarum,</i>	<i>illorum</i>
<i>qui, quæ, quod</i>	<i>cuius</i>	All three genders	<i>quorum,</i>	<i>quarum,</i>	<i>quorum</i>
<i>qualis</i>	<i>qualis</i>		<i>quálium</i>		
<i>talis</i>	<i>talis</i>		<i>tálium</i>		
<i>uter</i>	<i>utrius</i>	All three genders	<i>utrorum,</i>	<i>utrarum,</i>	<i>utrorum</i>
<i>néuter</i>	<i>neutrius</i>		<i>neutrorum,</i>	<i>neutrarum,</i>	<i>neutrorum</i>
<i>uterque</i>	<i>utriúsque</i>		<i>utrorumque,</i>	<i>utrarumque,</i>	<i>utrorumque</i>
<i>unus, a, um,</i>	<i>uníus</i>				
<i>alter, a, um</i>	<i>alteríus</i>				

PALÆSTRA

GENITIVE SING.

duo }
tres } no singular,
ambo }

GENITIVE PLURAL

duorum, duarum, duorum
amborum, ambarum, amborum
trium All three genders

Adjectives of *three* endings *us, a, um* and *er, a, um* are declined like the nouns of the I., and of the II., declensions, viz., *us* and *um* in II., *a* in I., *ex.*:

	I.	I.	II.
Nom. s.	<i>longus</i>	<i>longa</i>	<i>longum</i>
Gen.	<i>longi</i>	<i>longæ</i>	<i>longi</i>
Acc.	<i>longum</i>	<i>longam</i>	<i>longum</i>
Nom. pl.	<i>longi</i>	<i>longæ</i>	<i>longa</i>
Gen.	<i>longorum</i>	<i>longarum</i>	<i>longorum</i>
Acc.	<i>longos</i>	<i>longas</i>	<i>longa</i>

Adjectives of *two* endings, like *brevis, e*, are declined in III. Example:

	<i>m. & f.</i>	<i>n.</i>		<i>m. & f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
Nom. s.	<i>brevis</i>	<i>breve</i>	Nom. pl.	<i>breves</i>	<i>brevia</i>
Gen.	<i>breviſ</i>	<i>breviſ</i>	Gen.	<i>brevium</i>	<i>brevium</i>
Acc.	<i>brevem</i>	<i>breve</i>	Acc.	<i>breves</i>	<i>brevia</i>

No adjectives belong to *any* other declension.

EXERCITIA SCRIBENDA.

AD PENSUM QUARTUM.

I. Quid facit rot . . ?—2. Quid facit curr . . ?*—3. Quid est rheda ?—plaustrum ?—pabo ?—4. Quid est mola ?—fabrica ?—turris ?—fanum ?—Ubi est rota molæ ?—5. Quales sunt radii rotarum currus ? et molarum ?—6. Qual . . sunt camini qui sunt iuxta fabric . . ?—7. Sunt etiam camini casarum valde alti et lati ?—Qual . . sunt ?—8. Quæ sunt instrumenta acuta ?—9. Quid est forfex ?—sica ?—novacula ?—10. Ad quid sunt instrumenta hæc ?—11. Sunt manúbria ad scindendum ?—sunt acuta ?—12. Quid est ad suendum ?

*The question is in singular. In plural we should ask *quæ res*, what things? The reason is, that *quæ*, the neuter of *quid* and *quod*, is very indefinite and vague. Just like in English; what, sing., or *what things*.

PENSUM QUINTUM.

⊙ Punctum est *in*¹ circulo. ⊙ Punctum est in circulo parvo, hic autem est in circulo magno. Circulus magnus est *circa*² circulum parvum, in quo³ est punctum. ⊙ Punctum est in *médio*⁴ circuli parvi circa quem sunt duo *alii*⁵ circuli; punctum est in *médio trium*⁶ circularum.



Hoc est *scopus*.⁷ Scopus est quadratum circum⁸ tres circulos, in *médio quorum* est punctum. Punctum hoc est *centrum*⁹ scopi.



Circulus iste est *integer*; ¹⁰ hic vero est *médius*,¹¹ seu *semi*-circulus. Circulus integer, qui circum se rádios habet,



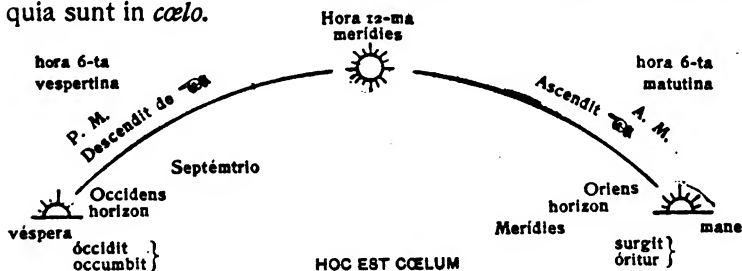
est *sol*; ¹² duo circuli autem *médii*, *alter*¹³ in *áltero*



est *luna*; hoc *☆* autem est *stella*,¹⁴ *sidus*, vel *astrum*. Sol, luna stellæque sunt *córpóra*¹⁵ *cœléstia*,



quia sunt in *cœlo*.



1. In.—2. Around, about, a prepos. with Accus.—3. *Qui*, in the new case, Ablative, masc., like *in* circulo.—4. *-um, ii*, n. noun, the middle, in the midst.—5. *Alius, a, ud*, another, other, Nom. pl. masc., decl. like *ille*.—6. Gen. pl. of *tres*.—7. *Il.*, m., a target.—8. The same as *circa*.—9. *Il.*, n., the center.—10. An adj. of three endings: *integer, -gra, -grum*, entire, whole.—11. An adj., *us, a, um*, middle, *half*; *semi*, a particle, *half*.—12. *Ill.*, m., the sun.—13. *Alter, et a, erum*, the other, one in the other; moon.—14. *l.*, a star; *Ill.*, *-us, oris*, n., a star, a constellation; *Il.*, n., a star.—15. *Ill.*, *-us, oris*, n., a body; *cœlestis*,

PALÆSTRA

Sol est in médio cœli. Quum¹⁶ sol est in médio cœli est *hora duodécima*; est *meridies*. At sol non est *semper*¹⁷ in médio cœlo.¹⁸ Hora *sexta*¹⁹ sol *surgit* in *horizonte*, et est *mane*. *Dein*²⁰ *ascendit* in cœlo, estque hora *séptima*, *octava*, *nona*, *décima*, *undécima*, *duodécima*; *tum* sol *stat* in *lína meridionali*. *Post*²¹ *horam duodécimam* sol *descendit* de cœlo, estque hora *prima*, *secunda*, *tértia*, *quarta*, *quinta* & *sexta*. Hora *sexta* sol *occidit*,²² *tum* est *véspera*.

*Ubi*²³ sol est in cœlo habetque *rádios*, *lucet*, *i. e.*, *facit lucem*. Quum sol *lucet*, est *lux*. Sol *lucet* *ab*²⁴ *hora sexta matutina usque ad horam sextam vespertinam*. *Post* *horam hanc* non est *lux* sed *ténembræ*,²⁵ est *nox*. *Nox incipit*²⁶ *ab hora sexta vespertina duratque ad horam sextam matutinam*. Hoc est *tempus*²⁷ *nocturnum*. Hora 12^{ma} *nocturna* est *média* *nox*. *A*²⁸ *média nocte ad mediam noctem* est *unus dies*, seu *viginti-quatuor* *horæ*. *Ab hora 12-ma nocturna usque ad 12-mam diurnam*²⁹ est *Ante meridiem* (A. M.), *a merídie autem ad médiam noctem* est *Post*

e, like *brevis*, *e*, heavenly, skyly; because; -*um*, *i*, the sky, heavén.—16. When; 12 o'clock; V. f., noon.—17. Always.—18. Here it is neuter sing., but *masculine in plural*; *medius*, *a*, *um*, the adj. is used, equivalent to English *mid*, "in mid sky," while the noun would require the Gen. of *cælum*, now both are in *abl.*—19. Six o'clock; *surgit*, like *facit*, is a verb, plur. *surgunt*; *horizon*, *ontis*, m., a Greek word, the horizon: *mane*, is not declined, *morning*.—20. Then; a verb, *mounts*; 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12; then; a verb, *stands*, plur. *stant*; -*his e*, an adj., the meridian (noon) line.—21. After, a prep. with Acc.; a verb, plur. -*dunt*, go down, climb down; *de*, a prep. with Abl. like *in*, down from, off.—22. A verb, *drops down*, goes down, sets down, pl. -*dunt*; *l*, evening.—23. Has two applications, 1st, as an interrog. pron. where?, 2nd, like here, a relative pron., at the time *when*; a verb, *shines*, pl. -*ent*; *i. e.*, is the abr. of *id est*, that is; Accus. of *lux*, *lucis* Ill., f., light.—24. Prepos. w. Abl.; -*us*, *a*, *um*, an adj. of *mane*, a morning, (-ly); both prepos. *until*, *to*, w. Acc., mostly go together, but not necessarily.—25. *l*. plur. only, darkness; *nox*, *noctis*, Ill., f., night.—26. A verb, *begins*, pl. -*unt*; a verb, *lasts*, Pl. -*ant*.—27. -*us*, *oris*, Ill., n., all -*us*, *oris*, are neuter, *time*; -*us*, *a*, *um*, night (ly).—28. Prep., same as *ab*, only, *a* stands before consonants, while *ab* before vowels and *h*; *dies*, *ei*, and *meridies ei*, (medius dies), V., like *acies*, day; noon.—29. -*us*, *a*, *um*, day-time (-ly); *ante*, prep. w. Acc., *before*, (fore-noon); after-noon.—30. -*us*,

PENSUM QUINTUM

meridiem. Tempus diurnum incipit ab *ortu*³⁰ solis, *dēsint* autem ad *occasum* solis.

Cælum habet quatuor *plagas*; ³¹ hæ sunt : *Oriens*, *Occidens*, *Meridies* atque *Septémtrio*. *Oriens* est illa plaga cœli ubi sol *óritur*,³² seu surgit; *occidens* est ubi sol *occumbit*, seu *óccidit*; *meridies* est inter has duas plagas, *quo*³³ sol lucet quum est in meridionali; *septémtrio* autem est *e regione méridiei*.

Dies est *lúcidus*,³⁴ quia sol habet lucem magnam, nox autem est *opaca*, quia lux lunæ aliorumque cõporum cœlestium est valde parva. Ténebræ sunt magnæ ubi nec sol, nec luna sunt in cœlo, sed tantum stellæ *fulgent*.³⁵ Est enim³⁶ tempus ubi nec sol, nec luna lucent. Sol lucet *intérdiu*,³⁷ seu tempore diurno a mane ad vesperam : *póstea* luna *splendet noctu*: sed nec sol, nec luna, neque stellæ lucent *die-noctue*.

Luna habet phases.³⁸ *Oritur* in oriente post solem, quum est parva, seu habet primam phasem, quæ est primus *quadrans* ☾. Post primum quadrantem *crescit*,³⁹ fitque luna média; *dein* crescit et fit *plena*, seu *plenilúnium* ☽; *mox* decrescit, et fit ☾ ultimus quadrans; *tandem* fit opaca ☿, atque phasis hæc est *novilúnium*.

Sed étiam candela habet lucem quum *ardet*,⁴⁰ estne étiam corpus cœleste? *Nequaquam*.—*Cur*⁴¹ non est? Candela *ideo*⁴² non est corpus cœleste, quia non est in cœlo.—Domus, currus,

us, IV., m., rising; a verb, ends, ceases, pl. *-unt*; *-us*, *us*, sun-set, falling.—31. I., region, tract, direction; *-ens tis*, East; *-ens, tis*, West, both III., m.; *-es, ei*, V., f., South; *-o, onis*, f., North.—32. *Oritur*, a verb, different in ending from the former ones, pl., *oriuntur*, to rise; surgit, rises; a verb, pl. *-bunt*, lies down, sets; *óccidit*, falls, drops, sets down.—33. Adverb, *whither*; *e regione*, opposite (*e*, prep w. Abl. out of..).—34. *-us a, um*, light; *-us, a, um*, dark; Gen. pl. of *álius*.—35. A verb, pl. *fulgent*, shine.—36. For, namely.—37. At day time; afterwards; shines; at night; day-and-night.—38. III., f.; *-ns, tis*, III., m., quarter.—39. Grows, pl. *crescunt*; fit, becomes, pl. *fiunt*; then; *-us, a, um*, full, full-moon; opposite of *crescit*, wanes; finally, at last; new-moon.—40. Burns; not at all.—41. Why?—42. For the reason.

PALÆSTRA

mensæ, sellæ sunt corpora *terrēstria*, seu *res*“ terrestres, quia sunt in terra.

—43. *Res, rei, f., V.,* a thing, here Nom. pl., earthly things; *terra, a,* earth.

GRAMMATICA.

A new case is *Casus Ablativus*, the *taking away* case, or Ablative. As its name indicates, this case means moving away, opposite to approaching. A word, standing in this case, by itself, without any preposition, offers meanings like *off, away, with, by, at*, in English.

Ablative, then is used, 1st with prepositions, like *in, a, (ab), e, de*. 2nd, independently, that is, without prepositions. The *seeming* difficulty, then, is to know when to use the one, when the other. We shall learn this as we go along. Now, some verbs will readily suggest both, preposition and case, like *ascendit, descendit*. The former is a contraction of *ad-scendit*; then, if we know that *ad* means *to, i, e.* approaching, we may guess at Acc. and say: *ascendit cœlum, ascendit turrem*, or, *ascendit ad caminum*. But if other direction is meant, another prepos., must be used, as : *ascendit in cœlo. De* however will always govern an Abl., *descendit de cœlo*.

The first *positivæ* rule for an Abl. without a prepos. is furnished by the sentences “*Sol surgit hora sexta matutina.*” “*Hora duodécima est meridies,*” *hora sexta*, etc., here are Ablatives without a prepos.; and they are called the *Abl. of Time*, or more properly the *Ablatives of date*. So we say *tempore diurno, t. nocturno, die, nocte, interdum, noctu, die-noctuque*.

The regular Abl. of *dies* and *nox* are *die, nocte*, but when the idea of *night time*, day time, day-and-night are to be expressed, we say as above.

Primum, secundum, decimum, etc., differ from *unum, duo, tria, decem*, etc., just the same way as the English *first, second, tenth*, etc., differ from *one, two, three, ten* etc.; the first are called *Ordinal Numerals*, the second *Cardinal (hinge) Numerals*. When we say “*six o'clock*,” we do not mean six hours, but the *sixth* hour from midnight or noon. As Latin is very precise, it requires that we say no more, no less, but what we mean. Accordingly we say *hora sexta, sixth hour, 12th hour*, etc. But this is in *Nom.* Should we speak of an event as taking or having taken place *at* a certain time (hour, day, week, month, year), *Abl.* is used, as : *sol media nocte non lucet*.

Other relations are expressed by prepositions; as : *Sol nunquam est in Septentrione, oritur in Oriente, occidit in Occidente, stat autem hora duodécima meridiana in meridie. Quando (when?) est sol in horizonte? Quando descendit de cœlo?*

Vespera has also another form, *vesper, is, III., m.*, and this is usually used in Abl.; *Quid fit vesperi? What happens in the evening? Vesperis dies désinit nox vero incipit.*

PENSUM QUINTUM

Ante-meridem and *post-meridiem* remain unchanged, but we may turn them into adjectives and say: *Tēpore ante-meridiano*; *T. post-meridiano*, or *pomeridiano*.

THE ABLATIVE ENDINGS

	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.
	S. PL.	S. PL.	S. PL.	S. PL.	S. PL.
Abl.	<i>a is</i>	<i>o is</i>	<i>e, i ibus</i>	<i>u ibus</i>	<i>e ebus</i>

In the III. Abl. sin. is *e*, a few *i*; adjectives have *i*. Ex.: *solē, pabonē, temonē, noctē*, etc.; adjectives: *brevi, hūmili, cōlesti, terrestri*, etc. *Oriens, occidens*, are present participles (*participia præsentia*); all of them belong to III., and their Abl. is *e*, as: *Sol surgit in Oriente, occumbit in Occidente*. —*Acus* in the IV. has *ācubus, currus* and *domus* regularly: *cūrribus, dōmibus*.

THE OTHER PARTICLES

NOM.			ABL. S.			ABL. PL.	} all three genders
hic	<i>hæc</i>	<i>hoc</i>	<i>hoc</i>	<i>hac</i>	<i>hoc</i>	<i>his</i>	
is	<i>ea</i>	<i>id</i>	<i>eo</i>	<i>ea</i>	<i>eo</i>	<i>iis (eis)</i>	
iste	<i>ista</i>	<i>istud</i>	<i>isto</i>	<i>ista</i>	<i>isto</i>	<i>istis</i>	
ille	<i>illa</i>	<i>illud</i>	<i>illo</i>	<i>illa</i>	<i>illo</i>	<i>illis</i>	
qui	<i>quæ</i>	<i>quod</i>	<i>quo</i>	<i>qua</i>	<i>quo</i>	<i>quibus</i>	
qualis	<i>qualis</i>	<i>quale</i>	<i>quali</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>quâlibus</i>	
talis	<i>talis</i>	<i>tale</i>	<i>tali</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>tâlibus</i>	
alius	<i>alia</i>	<i>aliud</i>	<i>alio</i>	<i>alia</i>	<i>alio</i>	<i>âliis</i>	
duo	<i>duæ</i>	<i>duo</i>	} have no sing.				
ambo	<i>ambæ</i>	<i>ambo</i>					<i>ambobus, ambabus, ambobus</i>
tres	<i>tres</i>	<i>tria</i>					<i>tribus</i>
nullus	<i>nulla</i>	<i>nullum</i>	<i>nullo nulla nullo nullis</i>	all three.			

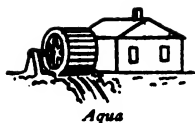
EXERCITIA SCRIBENDA.

AD PENSUM QUINTUM.

1. Quid est scopus?—2. In quoto circulorum (in the how many-*eth* of the . . .) est punctum?—3. Circum quid est quadratum?—4. Quid est sol?—luna?—5. Ubi stat sol meridie?—6. Quando est dies?—7. Quota hora oritur sol?—quota occumbit?—ubi?—8. Quando sunt tenebræ?—cur?—9. Cur est lux interdiu?—10. Quot & quæ sunt plagæ cœlī?—11. Quid incipit, quid desinit vesperi?—mane?—12. Quæ sunt phases lunæ?

PENSUM SEXTUM.

Sub (infra) rota *aquária*¹ molæ est *aqua*. Aqua vero *ibi*² non stat, sed fluit. Quum aqua fluit sub rota, *movet*³ eam in *gyrum*, atque rota se in *gyrum vertit*. Quum rota *aquária* vertit se, movet axem, axis autem movet rotas magnas & parvas quæ sunt in mola.



Quid movet currum & quatuor rotas *eius*? Id, quod currum rotasque eius movet, est *equus*.

Equus est *animal*⁴ "*quádrupes*" & est "*quádrupes*?" Quia habet cur⁵ est *animal* "*domesticum*?" domesticum, quia est circa



Equus

domos.⁶ *Nam*⁷ Quid est equus? *domesticum*. Cur quatuor pedes. *Ec-*

et equus habet domum; domus equi est *stábulum*. *hâbitat*⁸ in stábulo. Stábula autem sunt iuxta



Stábulum

cas, molas, palátia, seu circa domos, ideo est ani-

*Ast*⁹ equus non est in stábulo semper, sed noctu tantum. Mane, quum sol surgit, *étiam* equus surgit, *exit* e stábulo, *iúngitur*¹⁰ cúrrui, *trahitque* currum plenum e fábrica in molam.



Equus trahit currum.

Quum equus trahit currum, movet currum eiusque rotas; rotæ

1. Adj. of *aqua*, æ, water, watery.—2. There; flows.—3. Moves (her) around, in a circle; *se vertit*, turns itself.—4. -al, is, III., n., an animal; 4 footed; home, homely accustomed to a home (-us, a, um).—5. *Et-cur*? why then, and why?—6. *Domus*, although IV., takes some II. endings.—7. For; this *et* is synonymous with *étiam*; -um, i, a stable.—8. To dwell, live, inhabit.—9. The same as *at*; *exit*, goes out, plur. *exeunt*.—10. Is being joined; currui, a new case, the Dative, to the wagon; draws, pulls; into the mill.—

PALÆSTRA

vertuntur¹¹ in gyrum, currus autem movetur. Sed equus trahens¹² currum, movet etiam suos¹³ pedes, movet se, hoc est, equus pergit.

Currus non stat quum equus trahit eum, sed movetur, rotæ autem voluntur.¹⁴ Currus ab¹⁵ equo movetur.

Rotam aquariam molæ aqua movet; rota molæ non stat quum aqua fluit sub ea, sed movetur. A quo movetur? Ab aqua!

Sed quid movet aquam? Aqua a se¹⁶ movetur; aqua sese movet. Quid movet equum? Equus a se movetur; equus sese movet.

Est animal quod habitat in aqua, vocaturque¹⁷ piscis.



Piscis non est animal domesticum sed aquaticum.

Cur? Habetne piscis pedes? Piscis non pergit, quia nullos pedes habet, sed tamen¹⁸ movetur, scil., natat; quum autem natat, movet aquam. Exitne piscis ex aqua? Minime;¹⁹ piscis semper est in aqua, ex ea nunquam exit.

• • • • •  Id quod est in circulo lato est sol. Intra²⁰ circulum sunt duo puncta; unum punctum est supra circulum, reliqua autem puncta sunt extra circulum. Puncta hæc sunt planetæ octo. Planeta²¹ primus & minimus vocatur Mercurius, qui est iuxta solem. Planeta proximus²² est Venus; iuxta

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11. Passive pl. of *vertit*; movetur, is Passive sing. of movet.—12. Pres. participle of *trahit*, like *oriens*, from *oritur*.—13. The possessive pronoun of the third person, *his*, *hers*, *its*, a regular adj. as to declension, like *magnus*; *hoc est*, that is, usually abbreviated, *h. e.*, like *i. e.*; goes.—14. Pass. pl. of *volvit*, rolls.—15. *From*, by the horse.—16. *From*, by itself.; *sese* it itself.—17. Pass of *vocat*, calls, they call, is called; *ill.*, *m.*, fish.—18. Yet, still; *scil.*, abbrev. of *scire licet*, as can be known, *namely*, *to wit*; swims.—19. Not in the least, by no means; never.—20. Within; above, on; *reliquus*, *a*, *um*, plur. n., the rest, the other ones; outside, without.—21. *I.*, though first decl. yet *masculine*, a planet; *-us*, *a*, *um*, superl. of *parvus*, the smallest.—22. *-us*, *a*, *um*, the

PENSUM SEXTUM

Venerem, seu planeta tertius, est *Tellus*, *h. e.*, terra parva; iuxta Tellurem est *Mars*; *ultra Martem* est *Jupiter*, qui est planeta *maximus*; *ultra Iovem* est *Saturnus*; proximus Saturno est *Uranus*, *ultra* quem est planeta ultimus, Neptunus. Hæc sunt *nômina*²² planetarum *omnium*.—Planetæ sunt stellæ quæ in cœlo circum solem moventur, seu rotantur.²⁴ A quo moventur planetæ? *Num*²³ planetæ sese movent? Nequaquam, omnes planetæ a sole moventur, sol autem a se movetur.

Est luna *quoque*²⁵ planeta? Est *quidem*²⁶ planeta *minor*, non tamen vocatur planeta, sed *satelles* Telluris, quia circum Tellurem gyrat.

Sunt etiam stellæ quæ non moventur, sidera hæc fixa²⁷ appellantur.

next, nearest; *Venus*, *eris*, III. f., -us, *uris*, f.; -rs, *tis*, III., m.; *Jupiter* *lovis*, III., m.; -us, *a*, *um*, superl. of *magnus*, the largest, biggest, greatest; -us, *i*, II., m.; *Saturno*, is Dative case, like *curui*, -us, *i*, II., m.; *ultra*, beyond.—23. Nom. pl. of *nomen*, *inis*, III. n.; -is, *e*, like *brevis*, *e*, in Gen. pl. *all*, of all.—24. Verb. from *rota*, they wheel, turn, gyrate.—25. Is it perhaps that . . . do . . .?—26. Also, too, always after its noun, never emphatic, stress on *luna*.—27. Cannot be translated; it is granting, allowing, like, to be sure, but . . . though, but . . .; *minor*, or, *us*, compar. of *parvus*, smaller; -is, *itis*, f., a body-guard, a satellite.—28. -us, *a*, *um*, to pin, tack down, to fix, a perfect participle; Pass. of *appellat*, *calis*, names, pl., are called.

GRAMMATICA. OF THE VERB.

It is all important that we acquire, at the outset a clear and distinct knowledge of the principles upon which the mechanism of the verbs rest.

As we have gathered a number of verbs in the foregoing lessons, we must learn how to group and how to handle them.

We have made a general division of the verbs, calling one class *transitives* (through going), the other *intransitives* (not through going). Our examples were "to accuse" for the former, "to sleep" for the latter. Here we shall deal with the transitive class, and for illustration of what we wish to say use the verb *to wash*.

When I say "I wash," a transitive verb, three things are implied: 1st,

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I, i, e., my person, who *does* the washing; *2nd*, the *action*, or doing, and *3d*, the *thing* I wash. I am the *doer*, that is, the *subject* of the verb; the *thing* I wash is the object of the verb; the action, washing, is the verb itself. Let the sentence be: *I wash my hands*; *I* is the *subject* of the sentence, *hands* is the object, wash is the *predicate*. In an ordinary Latin sentence this order of the parts of sentence should be always kept for a rule.

The verb in the above sentence is *active*, *i. e.*, doing, because the subject (*I*) is the doer, *I* am washing, not another, and my doing acts upon what I wash (the object, my *hands*). But "*thou* mayest wash *thy* hands," and also "he (she, it) may wash his (her, its) hands." "*I*" is the first person. "*thou*" is the second person, "*he*," "*she*," or "*it*," is the third person. Whichever acts, is the *subject*.

Now, I say: "*I* am getting washed;" here the *subject* is entirely excluded. for we do not state who *does* the washing; no *person* is mentioned, the verb is *impersonal*, and the *object* alone comes into consideration. *I*, consequently, is not the *subject* but the *object*, because *I* do not act, but *suffer* the action of some unnamed person; the action is looked upon from *my side*, what my part is in the washing. *I* suffer the washing. *Suffering* in Latin is called *passio*, hence this *suffering* expressed by the verb gives it the name of *passive* verb and the whole system of it "*Passive Voice*," while the above one is called "*Active Voice*" or "*Doing Voice*".

The *subject* is always in the Nom., the *object* in the Acc., but in the *Active voice alone*. In the *Passive voice* the *object* is in Nom.

Active sentence in English: The horse moves the wagon

Subj. Act. Verb. Object

Active sentence in Latin: Equus movet currum

Subj. Act. Verb. Object.

Passive sentence in English: The wagon is *moved* by the horse

Object. Passive Verb. Agent.

Passive sentence in Latin: Currus movetur ab equo

Object. Passive Verb. Agent.

Properly speaking there is no *Passive Voice* in English corresponding to Latin. The English passive is periphrastic, *i. e.*, circumlocutory, that is, compounded from the perf. participle and an auxiliary, or helping verb, therefore it only answers similar periphrastic forms in Latin. When we say "*the wagon is moved*" it is nothing more than Latin "*currus est motus*," while *currus movetur* means a different thing. The English form "*the wagon is*

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being moved " will come nearer to the Latin, but the best rendering of it is in active form " they move," " he moves," &c.

But I may also say " I wash myself," " I move myself." In this case both subject and object are the same. This form may be called the *reflexive*, or *middle verb*, which, in English, is expressed partly as the above, partly by simple Active Voice, as : the wheel *moves*, the planets *move*, without reference to time ; otherwise, with the participle *is, are, were, have, been moving* ; in Latin we use the passive form: *rota movetur, planetæ rotantur*, or, *equus se movet, sol sese movet*.

The verb *movere*, is used in this lesson :

1st, as an active transitive verb : *aqua movet rotam* ;

2d, as a passive verb : *rota movetur ab aqua* ;

3d, as a middle verb : *planeta non stat, sed movetur*, and also by circumlocution : *sol sese movet*.

Both the Active and Passive Voices comprise certain frames, which we call *Moods*, *i. e.*, manners, modes ; for much depends on how we utter a verb. There is certainly a great difference between saying, " I am sleepy " and " get out ! " The former way of expressing is called the " Indicative Mood," the latter " Imperative," or bidding mode. Besides these two there are two more, the *Infinitive* and *Subjunctive*. These are mutilated names from original Latin, *Modus Infinitus, Modus Imperativus, Modus Indicativus*, and *Modus Coniunctivus*. The two latter contain six *tenses*, *i. e.*, times, to wit : Now time (present), half-done time (imperfect), done time ; (perfect) more-than-done-time (pluperfect), to come-time (future) and the shall-have-been-done (future perfect) time. In Latin: *Tempus Præsens, T. Præteritum Imperfectum, T. P. Perfectum, T. P. Plus-quam-perfectum, T. Futurum Simplex, T. Futurum Exactum*. Each tense has two numbers, singular and plural, and three persons in each, the 1st, the 2nd, and the 3d: *I, thou, he (she, it), we, you, they*.

It is the *Infinitive Mood* by which we classify the Latin verbs.

From what we know thus far, we may group the verbs in this manner :

MODUS INDICATIVUS											
VOX ACTIVA						VOX PASSIVA					
Tempus Præsens											
Numerus Sing.						Numerus Sing.					
	I.	II.	III.	IV.		I.	II.	III.	IV.		
1.	—	—	—	—	1.	—	—	—	—		
2.	—	—	—	—	2.	—	—	—	—		
3.	<i>vocat, habet facit, exit</i>				3.	<i>vocatur, habetur, vértitur, exitur</i>					

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	Num. Plur.					Num. Plur.			
I.	—	—	—	—	I.	—	—	—	—
2.	—	—	—	—	2.	—	—	—	—
3.	vocant, habent, pergunt, exeunt				3.	vocantur, habentur, [oriuntur]			

The first two verbs alone show distinct character of their own, which is the *radical letter*, *a* in the I., *é* in the II., the III. and the IV. are more irregular; therefore the Infinitive alone can be a safe guide.

The English Infinitive is expressed by the particle *to*, as *to live*, *to go*, *to sleep*; in meaning both English and Latin Infinitives agree, but in Latin, Infinitive is expressed by the endings *re*, in Active, *ri*, (*i*) in Passive, with adding to these the *radical*, or characteristic letter of each group, or *conjugation*, as above. We shall then have:

	I.	II.	III.	IV.
Act.	<i>âre</i>	<i>êre</i>	<i>ere</i>	<i>îre</i>
Pass.	<i>âri</i>	<i>êri</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>îri</i>

Therefore: I. *vocâre*, *habitâre*, *natâre*, &c.
 II. *habêre*, *movêre*, *lucêre*, *fulgêre*, &c.
 III. *sûrgere*, *pêrgere*, *trâhere*, *vôlvere*, &c.
 IV. *exîre*, &c.

Passive:

I. *Vocari*, *habitari*, *appellari*, &c. II., *habêri*, *movêri*, &c.
 III., *verti*, *volvi*, *trahî*, &c. IV., *exîri*, *orîri*, &c.

The difference between the II. and III. is, that the II., *êre*, is accented, and the *é* is long; the *e* in the III. is unaccented and *short*, the accent resting on the preceding vowel.

For the later changes in the verbs it is necessary that we know their other important parts; these are:

1st. The first person of the *Present tense* of the *Indicative Mood*, which is *o* in *all* verbs, in Active Voice, excepting *est*, and *or* in the Passive.

2d. The first person of the *Perfect tense*, in the same Mood, which is *vi*, or *ui*, in *all* the *regular* verbs.

3d. A form, which is called *supinum*; this is always *tum*, or *sum*, unless wanting altogether.

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The *principal parts* of the Passive Form are the same, as in the Active, the Ind. present, the Infinitive and perf. participle instead of *supinum*.

Accordingly, when we study a verb, we must always pronounce its principal parts aloud, which we shall give hereafter in every instance. A few examples :

Active :

Voco, vocare, vocavi, vocatum
 hábito, habitare, habitavi, habitatum
 hábeo, habere, hábui, hábitum
 móveo, movere, movi, motum
 traho, tráhere, traxi, tractum
 pergo, pérgeré, perrexi, perrectum
 exeo, exire, exivi, exitum

Passive :

Vocor, vocari, vocatus
 hábeor, haberi, hábitus
 móveor, moveri, motus
 órior, oriri, ortus

In order to make notation shorter, we shall mark them thus : -o,¹ vi, tum. -eo,² ui, itum, &c. The small figure denotes the conjugation (1, 2, 3, 4), and later, the regular ones will be thus marked -o,¹ r., (regular, i. e., vi, tum). *Facio* runs : *Facio, fácere, feci, factum*.

The meaning of the perfect tense is like in English : *I have called vocavi, I have made, or done, feci*.

There is a special class of verbs in Latin, which by form are passive, yet by meaning they are active, like *óritur*, rises, *rotatur*, it wheels, circulates ; this class is called *Deponent* verbs.

The verb *est* (is), *sunt* (are), is called *Verbum Substantivum* ; its Infinitive is *esse*.

MODUS INDICATIVUS

Tempus Præsens

NUMERUS SINGULARIS			NUMERUS PLURALIS	
Persona	1 ^{ma}	<i>sum</i>	1 ^{ma}	<i>sumus</i>
	2 ^{da}	<i>es</i>	2 ^{da}	<i>estis</i>
	3 ^{ia}	<i>est</i>	3 ^{ia}	<i>sunt</i>

lungitur currui. This is the *Casus Dativus*, or the *giving* fall (case). Its name is from the fact that the verb "to give" most truly expresses its nature. Although we say in English "I give *you* a book," viewed from Latin point of view it is incorrect ; because the object (the thing I give) is "a book," not "you ;" I give it *to* you ; this is the way we must say it in Latin. In the above example, however, the English would say correctly,

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"they join (hitch) the horse *to the wagon*." The Dative case is the reverse of the Ablative, *i. e.*, nearing, approaching, *to*.

Bear in mind: Many transitive verbs have *two* objects, *direct* and *indirect*. In the above example *horse* is the *direct* object, *to the wagon* is the indirect object. *Dative* is the case of the *indirect* object, *Accus.*, that of the *direct* object.

The following are all the Dative endings:

	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.
Sing.	<i>æ</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>ui</i>	<i>ei</i>
Plur.	<i>is</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>ibus</i>	<i>ibus</i>	<i>ebus</i>

The other particles:

	S.	PL.	
hic, hæc, hoc	<i>huic,</i>	<i>his</i>	} all three genders.
is, ea, id	<i>ei,</i>	<i>iis (eis)</i>	
iste, ista, istud	<i>isti,</i>	<i>istis</i>	
ille, illa, illud	<i>illi,</i>	<i>illis</i>	
qui, quæ, quod	<i>cui,</i>	<i>quibus</i>	
qualis, qualis, quale	<i>quali,</i>	<i>qualibus</i>	
talis, talis, tale	<i>tali,</i>	<i>talibus</i>	
nullus, nulla, nullum	<i>nulli,</i>	<i>nullis</i>	}
tres, tres tria	<i>tribus</i>	<i>tribus</i>	

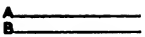
In molam. This preposition, like several others, will also take *Acc.*, when it answers to the question "whither,"—not "where?" As: *where* is the horse? *In the stable!* *Whither* does the horse go? *Into the stable!* This *into* answers *in* with *Accus.*, most accurately: *Ubi est equus? In stabulo!* *Quo pergit equus? In stábulum, into the . . .*

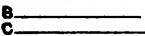
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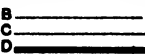
AD PENSUM SEXTUM.

1. *Ubi est aqua?—quid facit?*—2. *Quid fit rotæ (Dat., what happens to the wheel) quum aqua fluit sub ea?*—3. *Quid est equus?—cur?*—4. *Cui rei (Dat. of res) iungitur equus?—et quid facit?*—5. *A quo movetur currus?—a quo equus?*—6. *Quando pergit equus?—unde (whence)?—quo? quid trahit?*—7. *A quibus rebus moventur rotæ quæ sunt in molis?*—8. *Quid est piscis?*—9. *Quid sunt planetæ?—ubi?—a quo moventur?*—10. *Qui est planetarum máximus?—mínimus?*—11. *Ubi est Tellus?—Mars?—Mercúrius?*—12. *Quid est luna? Cur?*

PENSUM SEPTIMUM.

 Linea *A* est *tam*¹ longa *quam* linea *B*; linea *B* autem est tam longa quam *A*; lineæ *A* & *B* sunt *æque*² longæ; sunt *æquales*.

 Linea *B* non est tam longa quam linea *C*: linea *C* est *lóngior*³ quam *B*, hæc autem est *brévior* quam *C*.

 Linea *C* est *lóngior* quam *B*, sed est *brévior* quam *D*; *D* vero est *lóngior* quam *sive*⁴ *C*, *sive* *B*, *D* est linea *longíssima*.⁵ Verum *D* est *non tantum*⁶ *lóngior* quam *sive* *C* *sive* *B*, *sed* est *etiam* crassior; *B* autem atque *C* sunt *tam* breviores *quam*^{*} tenuiores; *B* *quidem*⁷ est *et*⁸ *brevíssima* et *tenuíssima*. *D* est *longíssima* et *crassíssima* inter has tres lineas, *B* autem *harum trium linearum* est *et* *brevíssima* et *tenuíssima*.

Turris est *áltior* quam casa, hæc autem est *humílior* turre, sed mensa est *humílior* quam casa; mensa est *humíllima*.⁹ Palatium est *lóngius*¹⁰ *látius* et *áltius* quam casa, hæc vero est *brévior*, *angústior* et *humílior* quam illud.

Temo currus¹¹ est et *lóngior* et *crassior* penicillo, hic autem temone est *longe*¹² *tenúior* et *brévior*. Estne *quidquam*¹³ *magis* *ténue* quam penicillus? Est sane!¹⁴ Quid? Acus *certe*¹⁵ est *multo* *tenúior* penicillo, *ácia* autem *multo* *tenúior* acu.

1. *Tam*—*quam*, as—as.—2. Adverbium, equally; *-is, e*, equal.—3. Longer; *quam*, than.—4. *Sive*—*sive*, either,—or.—5. Longest.—6. *Non tantum*,—*sed etiam*, not only,—but also.—7. No exact equivalent in English, the nearest is German *war*; perhaps we may say, *and B in particular*.—8. *Both*—*and*.—9. Exceptionally not *humilissima*, but *humillima*.—10. Neut., because *palatium*.—11. Genit. sing.—12. Adverbium of *longus*, *a, um*, like *æque*, answers English *-ly*.—13. Anything?; *magis*, adv., from *maior* (*magnus*).—14.

* *Both*, shorter and thinner.

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Quid est acútius quam sica? Est culter sica acútior? Culter sica acútior non est, sed novácula est tam¹⁸ sica quam cultro acútior, hoc est instrumentum acutissimum.

Planetæ sunt multo *maiores*¹⁷ quam res terrestres, hæ autem planetis sunt *infinite*¹⁸ *minores*; rebus terréstribus cœlestes sunt infinite *maiores*. At planetæ ómnium córporum cœléstium nequaquam sunt *maxima*.¹⁹ Sol ómnibus planetis *toto cælo*²⁰ est maior, nec est tamen ómnium córporum cœléstium *máximum*; sunt enim²¹ alii soles *nostro*²² longe maiores.

Sunt étiam res quæ cúspide acus étiam²³ sunt minores, et tamen sunt animália. Hæc animália in ómnibus rebus terréstribus hábitant. Animália hæc valde parva bacilli²⁴ appellantur. His *necquidquam*²⁵ est *minus*, hæc sunt res *mínimæ*.

It is, indeed.—15. Surely; muchly.—16.—than *either*,—or.—17. Larger, pl. of *maior*, fr. *magnus*.—18. Adv., *endlessly*, infinitely; *smaller*, pl., of *minor*, from *parvus*.—19. Largest, greatest, biggest, fr. *magnus*.—20. A phrase, meaning *infinitely*.—21. *As, for*.—22. A pronoun of possession (Possessive Pronoun), like English *our, ours*, is in Abl., masc., sing., because *sol* is understood, as if we said in English: there are other suns, larger than *ours*, (that is, our *sun*).—23. Here it means *even* (which are *even* smaller than . . yet . .).—24. Here it is used in its modern, medical, or physical application, meaning *microbes, bacteria* (the latter is the Greek equivalent of Latin *bacilli*) called by others, in colloquial and modern literary Latin *infusoria*. In the Classics both *baculum* and *bacillum* are the usual forms; -*o, i, tum*, in pass., form, are called.—25. Not anything; less, smaller, neut., of *minor*, from *parvus*; -*us, a, um*, smallest.

GRAMMATICA.

DE NOMINIBUS ADIECTIVIS.—OF THE ADJECTIVES.

Nomen adiectivum—"a noun that can be thrown to another," shortened into "Adiectivum," is a part of speech, which expresses the shape, size, color or quality of a thing, like: *magnus, parvus, latus*; or, in English: large, small, sound, blue, good, &c. The name of a thing is the noun; the quality of it is the adjective. No matter where the thing may be, it has its qualities always along; therefore, no matter where a noun is, the adjective

PENSUM SEPTIMUM

will also be there, *following* the noun, seldom going before it, excepting when the adj. is more important than the noun itself. This is the natural order, since the *thing* is more important than its *qualities*. It is the noun that bears the *gender*, the *case* and the *number*. In English we say: the *large* wheel, the *big* horse; in Latin: *rota magna*, *equus magnus*; yet there are instances of similar construction in English, like: times *immemorial*, body *politic*, &c. The stress lies always on the adjective. An adj. will precede a noun, when the quality is in question, not the thing; as: *Qui equus est in stabulo? Parvus equus est ibi!* In most cases, however, the emphasis alone answers the question, and the natural order is followed.

While adjectives follow their nouns and *agree* with them in gender, number and case, they do *not* follow them in *declension*. There are five declensions for the nouns, but adjectives can only belong to the first *three*; none belongs to the IV. and V. The noun may belong to the V., the adj. to the III., as: *dies* (V) *brevis* (III), or *nox* (III) *opaca* (I), *domus* (IV.) *parva* (I); *currus* (IV) *latus* (II.); *pensum* (II.) *breve* (III.), &c. For adjectives also have their groups, and they follow their own declensions.

DECLENSION			
Group A	{ <i>us, a, um</i> <i>er, a um</i>	like { <i>longus, a um</i> <i>integer, gra, grum</i>	II. I. II.
Group B,	<i>is, is, e</i>	like <i>brevis, is, e</i>	III.

There are a few more varieties, which we shall see in due time.

The easiest way to know an adjective apart from a noun or a verb is to *compare* them thus: long, longer, longest. We cannot say: a body, a bodier, a bodiest, nor, walk, walker, walkest: the former being a noun, the latter a verb. When we are satisfied that the word is an adjective, like *large*, in its first form, it is said to be in the *positive degree*; larger is thought to be on a higher degree (or step), and is called *comparative degree*; largest is the third, the highest or *superlative degree*.

Latin adjectives are compared this way:

	POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
<i>us, a, um</i>	{ <i>longus, a, um</i>	<i>longior, ior, ius</i>	<i>longissimus, a, um</i>
<i>is, is, e</i>	{ <i>brevis, e</i>	<i>brévior, ior, ius</i>	<i>brevissimus, a, um</i>
<i>er, a, um</i>	<i>integer, gra, um</i>	<i>intégrior, rior, rius</i>	<i>integérrimus, a, um</i>
<i>húmilis</i>	<i>húmilis, e</i>	<i>humílior, lior, lius</i>	<i>humíllimus, a, um</i>

As to their declension: the *us, a, um*, both in the *positive* and in the *superlative*, follow the rule, i. e., II., I., II.; in the *comparative*, of course, they must follow the third, since, owing to the *ior* ending, they cannot belong to either the I. or the II. Hence we thus decline them:

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	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
Nom.	<i>lóngior</i>	<i>lóngior</i>	<i>lóngius</i>
Gen.	<i>longioris</i>	<i>longioris</i>	<i>longioris</i>
Dat.	<i>longiori</i>	<i>longiori</i>	<i>longiori</i>
Acc.	<i>longiorem</i>	<i>longiorem</i>	<i>longius</i>
Abl.	<i>longiore</i>	<i>longiore</i>	<i>longiore</i>
PLURAL			
Nom.	<i>longiores</i>	<i>longiores</i>	<i>longiora</i>
Gen.	<i>longiorum</i>	<i>longiorum</i>	<i>longiorum</i>
Dat.	<i>longiōribus</i>	<i>longiōribus</i>	<i>longiōribus</i>
Acc.	<i>longiores</i>	<i>longiores</i>	<i>longiora</i>
Abl.	<i>longiōribus</i>	<i>longiōribus</i>	<i>longiōribus</i>

However, all adjectives in no language are regular. Thus, we do not say in English *good, gooder, goodest*; but *good, better, best*. Similarly in Latin we do not say *magnus, magnior, magnissimus*, but:

POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
<i>magnus, a, um</i>	<i>maior, ior, ius</i>	<i>máximus, a, um</i>
<i>parvus, a, um</i>	<i>minor, or, us</i>	<i>minimus, a, um</i>

The declension same as above.

An *adverbium* (adverb) is a part of speech by which we answer to the question *how?* Most English adverbs end in *ly*, as *slowly, properly, lately*, &c. As is seen, most of them are formed from adjectives. An adverb is easily formed in Latin. The general rule is: Omit *us, a, um* (in positive and superlative), attach an *e* instead, and you have an adverb; example: *longe, far*; *longissime, very far*. For comparative we take the *neuter* of the comparative of the adjective, and have the following scheme:

POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
<i>longe</i>	<i>lóngius</i>	<i>longissime</i>
<i>parve</i>	<i>minus</i>	<i>minime</i>

The III. declension adjectives:

<i>breviter</i>	<i>brevius</i>	<i>brevissime</i>
<i>humiliter</i>	<i>humilius</i>	<i>humillime</i>

Magnus

<i>magnópere</i>	<i>magis</i>	<i>máxime</i>
------------------	--------------	---------------

Some adjectives do not take all degrees nor, for some cause, direct comparison, adverbs are used as auxiliaries, like in English. For example: *more* competent, instead of *competenter*: *more* accurate, for *accurater*: *most* gracious, for *graciosest*. So in Latin. Instead of *tenúior*, we say: *magis tenuis, máxime tenuis*, to avoid the many vowels in *tenúior*; *longe*

PENSUM SEPTIMUM

máximus, by far the biggest. Some will not take degrees, because they are naturally superlatives, as, for example, we can not say "deader," "deader," just as little can we say: *more* infinite, *most* infinite. Nor will its adverb *infinitely*, Latin *infinite*, admit *infinitor*, *infinitissimus*, nor even *magis* infinitus, but only the positive, *infinite* maius.

Comparing adjectives is done thus:

Comparing in the positive is effected by joining the things compared by *tam—quam*; ex.: Fanum est *tam* magnum *quam* palatium; negative: Casa non est *tam* alta *quam* turris.

In the comparative: Casa est humilior *quam* turris; *quam* alone is the joining particle.

But mark well: *quam* is very often omitted, in which event the second part of comparison is put into *Ablative*, as: casa est humilior turri: temo est crassior baculo. *Quam* is mostly used when both nouns belong to the I. declension, where Nom. and Abl. are alike. Ex: Ianua est latior fenestra, is ambiguous, at least in writing; In pronouncing we lay stress on the Abl., fenestrá. To avoid ambiguity we say: ianua est latior *quam* fenestra, both in Nom.

The superlative in most cases means only *very*; ex.: planeta est corpus maximum, means only a *very large* body.

The superlative is used much like in English and other languages: 1st, with *Genitive*, as, "Linea D est trium linearum longissima." "Iupiter est omnium planetarum maximus. 2nd, with preposition *inter*, as: "B inter tres lineas est brevissima." "Mercurius est inter planetas minimus." In English: "Jupiter is the largest of all planets;" "Mercury is the smallest among all planets."

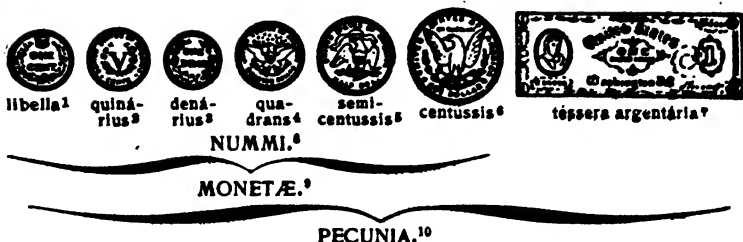
Necquidquam minus; *quid est maius*.? Nothing at all is smaller, lesser; what is larger? The *neuter* form is used, because there is *no gender* present, the subjects being *necquidquam*, "nothing at all" not any *thing*, and *quid*? what? which have no genders.

EXERCITIA SCRIBENDA.

AD PENSUM SEPTIMUM.

1. Est casa tam alta quam turris?—qualis est una? qualis altera?—2. Uter est longior, penicillus an temo?—quo est temo crassior & longior?—3. Trium rerum—sellæ, mensæ atque tecti casæ—quæ est humillima? altissima?—4. Inter omnes rotas molarum quæ sunt maximæ?—5. Quæ corpora sunt maiora terrestribus?—6. Estne quidquam minus bacillo?—7. Quid est magis ténue acu?—8. Estne quidquam acutius forficibus?—9. Qui camini sunt altissimi?—10. Quid sunt soles?—11. Quod corpus cœleste est minus tellure?—12. Estne sole quidquam (*anything*) lucidius?

PENSUM OCTAVUM.



Res ista est nummus.* Nummus hic est una libella. Libellæ quinque efficiunt¹¹ unum quinarium. Quinarii duo efficiunt unum denarium; denarius¹² est *duplum* quinarii. Denarii duo atque unus quinarium sunt unus quadrans,¹³ seu *viginti & quinque* libellæ. Quadrantes duo sunt *quinquaginta*¹⁴ libellæ, seu semi-centussis. Semi-centusses duo sunt centussis unus. Centussis est *duplum* semi-centussis, *quadruplum*¹⁵ quadrantis, *decuplum* denarii, atque *centuplum* libellæ. Semi-centussis est *dimidium*¹⁶ centussis; quadrans est una quarta *pars*¹⁷ centussis, denarius est una *decima*, quinarium una *vigésima*, libella autem una *centésima*.

Unum, quinque, decem, viginti, centum, & sic porro,¹⁸ sunt *númeri*. Numerare¹⁹ est *numeros recitare*. Numeramus²⁰ autem sic :

1. One cent.—2. Five cents.—3. Ten cents.—4. A quarter.—5. Half-dollar.—6. A dollar. As the word means one hundred *asses* (a Roman coin), it can be applied to any nation's money adding a qualifying adjective, as, *Americanus, Gallicus, Mexicanus*. \$ is an arbitrary sign standing for *silver*, Lat. *argentum*, nor does it necessarily mean a dollar. £ stands for *libra*, a pound (of silver).—7. A bank-note, a bill.—8. Money, coin, change, also spelled *numus*.—9. Money, as legal tender.—10. I., money, as property; *p. parata*, or simply *parata*, cash.—11. *Ex* and *faciunt*, make out, or up; *-us, a, um*, l. e. *nummus*, adj. of *quinque*, five.—12. *-us, a, um*, adj. of *decem*, ten; *-us, a, um*, usually in neuter form as a noun, the double of .—13. *-us, tis*, a pres. participle, as a *lib. noun*; 25.—14. 50; half-dollar, m., *lib.*—15. Four-fold; ten-fold; hundred-fold.—16. Half, here a noun, otherwise *-us, a, um*.—17. *tis*, *lib. f.*; 10th; 20th; 100th.—18. And so forth; *-us, i, m.*—19. *-o, vi, tum*, to count, reckon; *-o, r.*, to quote back,

* Holding up a penny.

PALÆSTRA

Númeri Arabici. 1	Numeri Romani. 2	Nomina adiectiva car- dinalium. 3	Numerorum Ordinalium. 4
1	I	unum	primum
2	II	duo	secundum
3	III	tria	tertium
4	IV (IMI)	quatuor	quartum
5	V	quinque	quintum
6	VI	sex	sextum
7	VII	septem	septimum
8	VIII	octo	octavum
9	IX (VIII)	novem	nonum
10	X	decem	decimum
11	XI	undecim	undecimum
12	XII	duodecim	duodecimum
13	XIII	tredecim	tredecimum
14	XIV	quatuordecim	quatuordecimum
15	XV	quindecim	quindecimum
16	XVI	sedecim	sedecimum
17	XVII	septemdecim	septemdecimum
18	XVIII	octodecim	octodecimum
19	XIX	novemdecim	novemdecimum
20	XX	viginti	vicésimum (vigésimum)
21	XXI	viginti & unum	vigésimum & primum
30	XXX	triginta	trigesimum
31	XXXI	triginta & unum	trigesimum & primum
40	XL	quadraginta	quadragesimum
50	L	quingenta	quingentesimum
60	LX	sexaginta	sexagesimum
70	LXX	septuaginta	septuagesimum
80	LXXX	octuaginta*	octuagesimum
90	XC	nonaginta	nonagesimum
100	C	centum	centesimum
200	CC	ducenta	ducentesimum
300	CCC	tercenta	tercentesimum
400	CD	quadringenta	quadragesimum
500	D(IC)	quingenta	quingentesimum
600	DC(IC)	sexcenta	sexcentesimum
700	DCC(ICCC)	septingenta	septingentesimum
800	DCCC(ICCCC)	octingenta	octingentesimum
900	DCCCC(ICCCCC)	nongenta	nongentesimum
1000	M(CID)	mille	millesimum
1100	MC(CIDC)	mille & centum	millesimum & centesimum
1200	MCC(CIDCC)	mille ducenta	millesimum & ducentesimum
2,000	MM(CIDCIC)	duo millia	bis millesimum
3,000	MMM(III)	tria millia	ter millesimum
10,000	CCCC(X)	decem millia	decies millesimum
100,000	CCCCC(X)	centum millia	centies millesimum
500,000	D	quingenta millia	quingentes millesimum
1,000,000		decies centum millia	decies & centies millesimum

to recite.—20. *We* count, first pers. pl. in pres. Indic.—21. Arabic numerals, figures, now in use by all nations.—22. Latin, or Roman figures, now obsolete, and, because too clumsy, not in use, excepting in architecture and other monumental or ornamental works.—23. Cardinal numerical adjectives; *cardo*, in Latin, means a *hinge*, as upon which all others turn.—24. Ordinals; *ordo*, an order, row, series.—25. Adv. too little; —*us, a, um*,

* In books usually octoginta; so claimed by controversial writers; in speech however the above form prevails traditionally, and it is the right form, as it is the contraction of *octava* and *ginta*.

PENSUM OCTAVUM

Unum est númerus parvus, est *parum*;" *mille* est númerus magnus, est *multum*. *Duo* est númerus maior quam unum, duo sunt *plus*" quam unum, unum autem est minus quam duo.

Utrum est plus, *octódecim* an *dubódecim*? *Quanto*" est plus illud?—hoc quanto minus?

Unum est númerus integer mínimus; id quod est minus *unitate*" integrum non est, sed *fractura*; sic, $\frac{1}{2}$, unum in partes duas *divisum* facit duo dimidia. Hoc, $\frac{1}{4}$, est unus quadrans; $\frac{1}{3}$, una tertia; $\frac{2}{5}$, duæ quintæ; $\frac{3}{4}$, tres quartæ; $\frac{4}{6}$, quatuor sextæ; $\frac{7}{8}$ septem octavæ (partes). Duo dimidia, vel quatuor quartæ non sunt sive plus sive minus quam unum *totum* (integrum)," quia omnes partes simul æquant totum.

Unitates multæ efficiunt *pluralitatem*," seu *multitúdinem*; pluralitas enim est *summa* plúrium unitatum, multitudo autem est summa multarum unitatum. Sic," mille unitates efficiunt summam *mille*." Numeri fiunt magni quum parvos aut minores *addimus*," *deminuuntur* autem *si eis aliquid démimus*, seu ex iis aliquid *subtrahimus*. *Sunto*" sequentes summæ:

much, many, a great deal.—26. *ris*, adj. III., one ending only, compar. of *multum*, *more*.—27. Abl. neut. of *-us, a, um*, how great, how much, *by* how much?—28. *-as, atis*, f., oneness, unity; I., breakage, what is broken, fraction; *-sus, a, um*, perf. partic. of *divido*,³ *si, sum*, to divide.—29. *-us, a, um*, here a neuter noun, a *whole, complete, entire*; *æquo*,¹ *vi, tum*, to equal.—30. *-tas, atis*, f. "moreness," plurality; *-do, onis*, f., "manyness," multitude; I., the entirety, sum total.—31. Thus.—32. A neut. noun, not declined in sing., in pl. It is regular in III.—33. *Ad* and *do, to* and *give*, addo,³ *addidi, additum*, to give to, to add; *-uo*,³ *ui, utum, de* and *minus*, to diminish, reduce, make smaller; *si, if*; Dat. pl. of *is, ea, id*; something; *-mo*,³ *dempti, ptum*, to take away, off, out; *-ho*,³ *subtraxi, ctum*, to pull, or draw from under, draw down, subtract, 1st pers. pl.—34. Imperative, pl., be (there), from *sum*; *-ns, tis*, following, Nom. pl.—35. II., m., diminutive of

PALÆSTRA

1372
3249
12651
67415
82903
123590
351712

Versiculus" primus : mille tercenta septuaginta & duo.

Secundus : tria millia ducenta quadraginta & novem (vel : ter mille).

Tertius : duodecim millia sexcenta quinquaginta & unum.

Quartus : sexaginta septem millia quadringenta & quindecim.

Quintus : octuaginta duo millia nongenta & tria.

Sextus : centum viginti (&) tria millia quingenta & nonaginta.

Séptimus : tercenta (v. tercentena) quinquaginta & unum millia septingenta & duodecim.

Nunc" virgulam toti *súbdimus*, dein numeros *columellæ* ultimæ sicce áddimus : duo & nulla sunt duo, et tria sunt quinque, & quinque sunt decem, & unum sunt undecim, & novem sunt viginti, atque duo sunt viginti & duo. Virgulæ *subscribimus*" duo, alterum duo, quod *superest*, addimus *columellæ* sequenti : duo & unum — — & sic *deinceps*. Summa : 642, 892, sexcenta quadraginta & duo millia octingenta nonaginta & duo.

Exemplum Subtractionis

23,946,758
13,752,416

Versiculus primus : *ducenties*" & *ter centena* nongenta quadraginta sex millia septingenta quinquaginta & octo.

Secundus : centies & ter centena septingenta quinquaginta duo millia quadringenta & sexdecim.

versus, *us*, a verse, a line.—36. Now; a switch; Dat. of *totus*, Gen. *totius*; *sub*, and *do*, see 33, *we put under*: then; i., dim. of *columma*, a column, Dat.; *-ce*, an emphatic syllable, *thus*.—37. *Sub* and *scribo*,^a *psi*, *plum*, to write under, or down; *super* and *est*, what is left, remains; and so forth.—38. Two-

PENSUM OCTAVUM

Sic *proceditur*:" sex ex octo *linquet* duo. Subscribimus duo. Unum e quinque *linquit* quatuor. Quatuor e septem *linquit* tria. Duo e sex *linquet* quatuor. Quinque e quatuor subtrahi *nequit*," adeoque *mutuamur a membro próximo* unum, quod huic addimus; nunc: quinque e quatuordecim *linquet* novem, septem ex octo *relinquet* unum; tria e tribus *linquet* nullam, unum e duobus unum. Summa *residua*:" centies centena centum & nonaginta quatuor millia tercenta quadraginta & duo.

Libellæ quingentæ sunt *quingentusses*, \$5.00, libellæ autem mille sunt \$10.00 *decentusses*. Centusses atque libellæ sunt *fractura denâria*," ubi punctum denârium totum a partibus, integrum a fracturis, centusses a libellis *séparat*.

Exempla: \$1.01, centussis & una libella; \$2.50 centusses duo & dimidius;" \$0.35, nullum & triginta quinque libellæ. In fracturis *ordinariis*: $1\frac{1}{2}$, unum & *semis*, v. sesqui-alterum; $2\frac{1}{2}$ duo *cum*" quadrante; $5\frac{7}{8}$, quinque & septem trigesimæ sextæ. 0.003, nullum & tres millésimæ.

hundred times; of this and *centena* later.—39. Pass. of *procedo*, to go forward; the future of *linquo* or *relinquo*, pres. *linquit* and *relinquit*, leaves, will leave, or leave behind.—40. A defective verb: *nequeo*, *nequis*, *nequit*, *nequimus*, *nequitis*, *nequunt*, cannot; cannot be subtracted; therefore; deponent verb, we borrow; -um, i, a member; -us, a, um, the next.—41. -us, a, um, remaining, rest, balance.—42. Decimal fraction; -o,¹ r., to separate,—43. Here an adj.; *nullum*, here a neuter noun; ordinary; *semis*, *issis*, m., half. *sesqui*, num. adv. more by half, s. -alterum, one and a half.—44. Prep., with, takes an Abl.

GRAMMATICA.

DE NOMINIBUS NUMERALIBUS.

We introduce two classes of numerals here, the Cardinals and the Ordinals. The first kind denotes simple *quantity*, the second indicates the order, succession or the place of a unit or quantity in a series of units from the beginning. Examples: one, five, twenty, are quantities; first, fifth, twen-

PALÆSTRA

tieth, are the places these numerals, or what they qualify, hold in a row, counting from the first. *Domus decem*, ten houses; *domus decima*, is but one house, but the *tenth* in a row.

All of these numerals are adjectives. The Ordinals are regular *us, a, um* kind and are declined as such. Among the Cardinals the first three, *unus, a, um, duo, duæ, duo* and *tres, tria* take endings, the rest are undeclinable.

When any numeral stands for a noun, *i. e.*, when it has no noun to follow in gender, it is *neuter*, as in counting: *unum, duo, tria, primum, secundum, tertium, &c.*

Unum is also used in plural with plural nouns, as *una castra*, a single camp; *uni Romani*, the Romans alone. It is declined thus:

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>unus, a, um,</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>unius,</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>uni,</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>unum, am, um,</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>unó, a, o</i>

Instead of *tridecim, sídecim, septēdecim, octódecim* and *novēdecim*, in literary and classical Latin *decem & tria, decem & sex, decem & septem*, or, *decem octo, decem novem* are used most frequently, popularly however the former contractions are mostly used.

Eight and nine, in each decade, excepting 68, 69, and 98, are also thus expressed: *duodeviginti* (two from twenty)=18, *undeviginti*, 19, *duodetrīginta*, 28, *undequadrīginta*, 39, &c.

In the Ordinals the same rules prevail, only, we say more frequently *tertium decimum, quartum decimum*, than *decimum & tertium, &c.*

The Cardinals have no plurals, but nouns, or adjectives, which they qualify, must follow in plural, as: *quatuor fenestræ, centum casæ*. *Centum* has no plural excepting when compounded with other numerals, as: *ducentum*, when it loses its singular, and is declined like any other adjective: *ducenti, æ, a; -orum, arum, orum, &c.*, so all the rest until *mille*.

Mille is a neuter noun, therefore, whenever it is to qualify a noun, this noun will stand in Genitive, as: *mille pedum*. But it can also be used as an adjective, when its plural form is *mille* (noun form in pl. is *millia*), as *mille equi*.

PENSUM OCTAVUM

If a declinable numeral comes between the *noun* mille and the noun it qualifies, no Genitive will be governed, as: *fabricæ istæ habent plures quam duo millia & quingentas rotas.*

EXERCITIA SCRIBENDA

AD PENSUM OCTAVUM.

1. Lege & adde (read and add): 111, 178, 298, 562, 989, 1236.—2. Quæ est summa horum numerorum: 37, 899; 174,910; 846,324; 553,608; 914,000; 101,003?—3. Si e centum & tribus millibus octingentis et viginti duobus démimus sexaginta & septem millia quingenta & undeviginti, quantum superest?—4. Quanto est plus viginti & duo quam duodeviginti?—5. Quot centusses & libellas habet is (he), cui sunt (to whom there are, *i. e.*, who has) tres tésseræ argentariæ centussis unius, duo semi-centusses, sex quadrahtes, septem denarii, quinque quinariï atque tres libellæ?—6. Si autem adímimus ei (Dat. of *is*; if we take away from him) centussem semissem, quantum habet?—7. Si duobus centussibus addimus tres quadrantes, unum denarium et tres quinariï, sed démimus semi-centussem, quæ summa superest?—8. Quot sunt unitates in centussi?—quid vocantur?—9. Quotus est numerus qui est post nonagesimum et nonum? Qui numerus est ante hunc?—10. Quot denarii sunt in quincentsibus?—11. Quot quadrantes in decentussibus?—12. Quot quinariï efficiunt bismille sexcentos septuaginta & novem centusses atque quadraginta & quinque libellas?

PENSUM NONUM.

Semel unum est unum	$1 \times 1 = 1$
Bis duo sunt quatuor	$2 \times 2 = 4$
Ter tria sunt novem	$3 \times 3 = 9$
Quater quatuor sunt sédecim	$4 \times 4 = 16$
Quinques quinque sunt viginti & quinque	$5 \times 5 = 25$
Sexies sex sunt triginta & sex	$6 \times 6 = 36$
Septies septem sunt quadraginta novem	$7 \times 7 = 49$
Octies octo sunt sexaginta quatuor	$8 \times 8 = 64$
Novies novem sunt octuaginta unum	$9 \times 9 = 81$
Decies decem sunt centum	$10 \times 10 = 100$
Decies centum sunt mille	$100 \times 10 = 1000$
Centies centum sunt decem millia	$100 \times 100 = 10,000$
Centies mille sunt centum millia	$1000 \times 100 = 100,000$

NOMINA NUMERALIA ADIECTIVA

DISTRIBUTIVA

singula
 bina
 terna
 quaterna
 quina
 sena
 septena
 octona
 novena
 dena
 undena
 duodena
 terna dena

ADVERBIALIA

semel
 bis
 ter
 quater
 quinques
 séxies
 sépties
 ócties
 nóvies
 décies
 úndecies
 duodécies
 tredécies

PALÆSTRA

DISTRIBUTIVA

quaterna dena
quina dena
sena dena
septena dena
octona dena
novena dena
vicena
vicena & singula
vicena & bina
tricena
quadragera
quiquagera
sexagera
septuagera
octuagera
nonagera
centena
ducena
trecena (tercentena)
quadringera (-tena)
quingera
sexcena (-tena)
septingera
octingera
nongena
millena (singula millia)
bis millena (bina millia)

ADVERBIALIA

quatuor decies
quindecies
sedecies
decies & septies
octodecies
novemdecies
vicies
vicies & semel
vicies & bis
tricies
quadrágies
quingagies
sexagies
septuagies
octuagies
nonagies
cénties
dúcenties
trecenties (ter-; tri-)
quadringénties
quingénties
sexcenties
septingenties
octingenties
nongenties (nomin-)
míllies
bis millies

PENSUM NONUM

*Nunc*¹ autem scribite^a numeros qui sequuntur:* Duo de quinquaginta millia septingenta nonaginta & tria; duobus autem ultimis subscribite: viginti & quinque, sic:

48,793

25

Virgulam versiculis^a utrisque subiicimus, dein numerum maiorem minore *multiplicābimus*,⁴ sic: quinquies tria sunt quindecim; *restat* unum; quinquies novem sunt quadraginta quinque, & unum sunt quadraginta & sex. *Subnotamus*^a sex, restant quatuor. Quinquies septem sunt triginta quinque, & quatuor, sunt triginta & novem. Restant tria. Quinquies octo sunt quadraginta, & tria faciunt quadraginta & tria. Restant quatuor. Quinquies quatuor efficiunt viginti, & quatuor, sunt viginti quatuor. *Tota*^a summa est: ducenta quadraginta tria millia, nongenta sexaginta & quinque.

Quid *fēcimus*?⁷ Descripsimus^a duos versículos numerorum, *alterum* sub *altero*,⁹ dein virgulam utrisque subiēcimus,¹⁰ tandem maiorem *multiplicāvimus per*¹¹ minorem, atque ita summam totius obtinūimus.

1. Now.—2. Imperative (commanding) plur. *write ye!*; a deponent verb, plur., follow.—3. Dative plur. *to both*; we throw under, we underscore; then.—4. We *shall* multiply; thus; *re-stat*, remains.—5. We mark down.—6. *-us, a, um*, whole, entire.—7. *Facio* in past (perfect) tense, *what have we done?*—8. From *scribo*, (see 2), I write, and *de*, as *descendit de*, . down, from, *describe*, write down, in past tense, we have written down.—9. One under the other.—10. Past tense of *subiicimus* (see 3), we have thrown under, we have underscored; finally; *-vimus*, past of *multiplico*, I multiply, like *-vimus* (see 4), which is the *future*.—11. A preposition with Acc. *through, by, with*; the bigger *by* the lesser; *-ius* is the Gen. of *totus*.—12. *ūimus*,

* The teacher may dictate other numbers, lest pupils copy from the book.

PALÆSTRA

Nunc eosdem numeros describemus,¹³ et per eosdem minores in viginti quinque partes *dividemus*,¹⁴ sic:

$$28 \mid 48,793 \mid 1951\frac{1}{4}$$

Dividens (25),¹⁵ in membro primo (48) *dividendi*,¹⁶ continetur semel. Semel 25 e quadraginta octo subtrahimus: quinque ex octo linquet tria, duo e quatuor, duo. Viginti quinque in viginti tribus non continentur; mutuamur a membro próximo,¹⁷ quod huic adiungimus, fiuntque ducenta triginta & septem; vigintiquinque in ducentis triginta & septem novies continentur; novies vigintiquinque sunt ducenta & vigintiquinque; hæc linquent duodecim; depróimimus¹⁸ novem; 25 in viginti & novem *recurrer*¹⁹ quinquies, supersunt quatuor; depróimimus tria; 25 in quadraginta & tribus semel tantum continentur, —*subtrac-ta*,²⁰ linquent octódecim. Summa *igitur*,²¹ quæ post *divisionem*²² superest, est mille nongenta quinquaginta & unum, atque octo-decim vigésimæ quintæ.

Numerus denus in centum *absque*²³ residuo decies recurrit. *Quotenus*²⁴ numerus occurrit bis in decem absque residuo? —Quot centena efficiunt mille? —Si centum in partes vicanas

past of *obtineo*, to gain, get, receive, and thus we have obtained.—13. —*emus*, future tense of *describo* (see 2 and 8), we shall write down.—14. —*emus*, future of *divido*,³ *si, sum*, to divide.—15. The pres. participle of *divido*, —*ens, entis*, the dividing one, the one which divides; *membreum, i*, a limb, a member.—16. The fut. passive participle of *divido*, the one which is to be divided, the dividend, it is in Gen. sing; linquet, the fut. of linquet.—17. We borrow from the next (—*us, a, um*); which we join to this one (Dat. of *hoc*).—18. —*mo, 3 psi, ptum*, to produce, fetch, bring down.—19. —*ro, 3 recurre*, *cursum*, to run back, occurs, is found, in fut.—20. The perfect participle of *sub-traho*,³ —*traxi, -tractum*, to draw down, it is *us, a, um*, drawn, when drawn down, or subtracted, Nom. pl. neut.—21. So then, therefore.—22. —*io, onis*.—23. Prepos. w. Abl.; —*duum, i*, what is left, remainder, balance.—24. —*us, a, um*, an interrogative for the distributive numerals.—25.

PENSUM NONUM

dividitur *quantæ*²⁶ sunt singulæ?—Sunt domus quæ singulos caminos, binas ternasque fenestras atque *unicam*²⁷ ianuam habent. Quid vocantur domus tales?—Sunt etiam domus, quæ habent trinas vel senas fores atque vicens quinas vel tricenas fenestras; quid sunt domus tales?—Sunt *porro*²⁸ domus, quæ iuxta se turres centenos ducenosque pedes²⁹ altas, habent. Rhedas minores equi singuli trahunt, sed sunt currus maiores qui a binis, quaternis vel etiam senis equis trahuntur. Duo equi et unus currus sunt *bigæ*, seu binum *iugum*,³⁰ quatuor equi simul *iuncti* sunt *quadrigæ*. Bini equi sunt unum *par*³¹ equorum, quaterni autem sunt *pária* bina. Addere, subtrahere, multiplicare & dividere est *putatio*, vel *computatio*.³²

-us, a, um, how great?—26. -us, a, um, only one.—27. Further, moreover.—28. 200 feet. The question 'How high?' 'How deep?' 'How long?' demand an Acc. in reply.—29. -um, i, a yoke, *bigæ*, arum, is a contraction from *bis* or *bina iuga*, hence *bi-iugis*, e; *iuncti*, perf. part. Nom. pl. 'joined,' *quadriga*, æ, four in hand.—30. *Par*, is, ill., n., a pair, *par binum*, a couple of pairs, or, double pair, *pária bina*, two pairs, (of horses).—31. -io, ionis. f., figuring, reckoning, counting.

GRAMMATICA.

DE NOMINIBUS NUMERALIBUS.

The rule of "qualifying" is very strictly followed out in Latin. A numeral noun is qualified by an adjective. Thus, *mille*, a noun, will be qualified by *centum*, used as an adjective, or *changed* into an adjective, and we say: *centum millia*, and often *centena millia*. *Centum millia*, in its turn, is qualified by an *adverbial* numeral, thus: *decies centum millia*, or *decies centena millia*.

From this, and from the text of the lesson, the application of the adverbial numerals will be clearly seen. They answer the English numerals modified by "times," as "three times," *ter*, "five times," *quinquies*. However, Latin too has an expression similar to English "times;" it is *vix*, *vixis*, f. But this being a noun, cannot be used with adverbs, i. e., we cannot say

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semel vice, but *una vice*, *duabus vicibus*, or, *vice singula*, *binis vicibus*, *ternis quaternis*, *quindenis*, *vicenis*, *centenis*, *millenis vicibus*.

The distributive numerals, so called, are adjectives in *us*, *a*, *um*. They do not, in fact, "distribute," excepting their English or other translations. They are only the *poetical*, or approximative forms of the cardinals. Among other things they do mean "one by one" as translated into English, but their first meaning is "as many as," or "about." *Fabrica habet quinquagenas fenestras*, means, the factory has as many as 50 windows, or *about* 50 windows. While *quingenta* is the exact arithmetical quantity, *quingena* is the approximating quantity. *Centum milia* is 100,000 exactly, or statistically, *centena milia* means "hundreds of thousands," or, "about," "as many as" 100,000. *Singuli equi*, single horses, one horse each, *equus singulus*, one single horse, one horse alone.

Scribite, subscribe! This is the mode, manner (mood) of bidding, ordering, *Modus Imperativus*, or *Imperativus*, or *Imperans*. Mark well: It is *always* the 1st person (I) who commands; 2nd, It is always the 2nd person who is commanded to do a thing; 3rd, No other person can either command, or be commanded; 4th, Commanding cannot be done in either the past or the future; it *must be present*; but it may be singular or plur. Excepting *facio* in sing., has *fac!* do! act! make! and two others, the Imperatives are a very simple form:

	I	II	II	IV
S.	<i>multiplica!</i>	<i>óbtine!</i>	<i>scribe!</i>	<i>exi!</i>
Pl.	<i>multiplicate!</i>	<i>obtinéte!</i>	<i>scribite!</i>	<i>exíte!</i>

Multiplicabimus, linquet, recurret. These are verbs in the *future* time (tense). In English we have no real *future* tense; for which we say: the horse *will* draw, we *shall* add. The former means that the horse has the *will* or *willingness* to draw; the latter is the German *soll*, ought, must; while in Latin we attach certain letters, or syllables, which express the action to be done exactly. These syllables are easy to be remembered.

Let us take the 1st person pl. of all four groups of verbs first.

	I	II	II	IV
	<i>multiplicábimus</i>	<i>obtinébimus</i>	<i>recurrémus</i>	<i>finitémus*</i>
	we shall manyfold	we shall receive	we shall run back	we shall end

* *Finio*, & *vi, tum*, to end; a new word, in the place of *éneo*, which is irregular.

PENSUM NONUM

As it will be seen, the I. and II. receive *abi* and *ebi* syllables, while the III. and IV. only *e* and *ie* respectively. All verbs, unless irregular, follow this rule, as: *stabimus*, *movebimus*, *trahemus*, *promimus*, &c. The passive form is just as simple, only changing final *s* into *r*, thus: *trahemur*, *movebimur*.

Fecimus, *descripsimus*, *obtinuimus*. These verbs are in the past tense: *Fecimus* is from *facio*; it is very irregular, and in the fut. it is *faciemus*, in the past *fecimus*. The past forms of the four groups are:

I	II	III	IV
<i>multiplicāvimus</i>	<i>obtinuimus</i>	<i>scripsimus</i>	<i>finivimus</i>
we have manyfolded	we have received	we have written	we have ended

The syllable which changes a verb into past is *vi* (ui, psi, xi, &c., according to the nature of the verb), which, like all others, is attached to the stem, thus: *natāvimus*, *habuimus*, *trāximus*.

Dividens, *subtracta*, *dividendi*. The first of these is the *present participle*, the second is the *perfect participle*, and the third is the *future passive participle*.

1. Bear in mind that the *present* participle (English—*ing*) always means the *doer*, the person or thing which acts, while the English signifies partly the action itself, partly the thing *done*. Ex. *writing*, means the action, or the thing written; in Latin; *scribens*, means the doer. The endings are:

I	II	III	IV
<i>stans, tis,</i>	<i>habens, tis,</i>	<i>scribens, tis,</i>	<i>finiens, tis,</i>

They all belong to the III. declension.

2. The *perfect* participle exactly coincides with the English *-ed*, in *loved*, or *-en* in *written*. The Latin endings are: *tus, ta, tum* (or, *sus, sa, sum*), and, as such, they are declined like *parvus*, *magnus*.

I	III
<i>multiplicatus, a, um,</i>	<i>scriptus, a, um,</i>
manyfolded	written
II	IV
<i>obtentus, a, um,</i>	<i>finitus, a, um,</i>
received	ended

3. The *future passive* participle has no equivalent in English. It means.

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the *thing to be done*, but is an adjective, and hence in English it would go before the noun, something like: *the to be bitched horse*, *equus currui iungendus*. The endings :

I
multiplicandus, a, um,

II
habendus, a, um,

III
scribendus, a, um,

IV
finiendus, a, um

Divisionem. This noun is derived from the *supinum* of *divido*³ *divisi*, *divisum*, substituting *io* to *um*. Almost any verb will admit such transformation if it has a *supinum*. Thus: *subtraho*³ *xi*, *ctum*, *subtractio*; *addo*,³ *addidi*, *additum*, *additio*; *facio*³, *fecit*, *factum*, *factio*; *traho*³ *traxi*, *tractum*, *tractio*, &c. They all are fem. nouns of the III.

EXERCITIA SCRIBENDA

AD PENSUM NONUM.

1. Isti numeri sunt *legendi*: 37x12; 143x25; 80x40; 58x13.—
2. Tria, tribus multiplicata quantum est (*how much*)?—3. Qui est numerus, qui, per se (*by itself*) multiplicatus, centum, efficit?—4. Habuimus centum septuaginta quinque centusses atque sexaginta tres libellas, summam hanc divisimus inter tres: quantum habebimussinguli (*each*)?—5. Suntne octodecim *tòtidem* (as much, as many) atque (as) bis duodena?—quid *interest* (what is the difference)?—6. Quanto est plust quadraginta octo quam quater duodena?—7. Quantus est numerus ubi unum ternæ nullæ sequuntur.—8. Si numerum per eundem (by the same) numerum multiplicabimus per quem divisimus, quam summam obtinebimus?—9. Divide 1326 in 13 partes!—10. Quo numero dividemus 99 absque residuo?—11. Si nullam unam nullis duabus (2 Dat.) addimus, quid habebimus? (Ans. *Nihil*, nothing!).—12. Quot sedecimæ sunt in uno toto?

PENSUM DECIMUM.

Una 24-ta pars diēi est una hora. Hæc in partes 60 *dispēscitur*,¹ quæ *minuta* prima appellantur. Minutum primum *idētidem*² in partes 60 *abit*, quarum singulæ³ minuta secunda *audiunt*.⁴ Quod minuto secundo est brevius, seu quod est brevissimum, *momentum* appellamus. Momentum est *tempus*⁵ brevissimum.

Duos dies vocamus *biduum*,⁶ tres *triduum*, quatuor *quatrīdium*, septem autem unam *septimanam*⁷ vel *hebdōmadam*. Singulus septem dierum nōmine *prōprio*⁸ gaudet.⁹ Nomina dierum septimanæ sunt sequentia :¹⁰

dies *Solis*¹¹
 dies *Lunæ*
 dies *Martis*
 dies *Mercūrii*
 dies *Iovis*
 dies *Veneris*
 dies *Saturni*

1. -octo,² -pestum, i. e., dividitur; -tum, i, perf. part. (here a noun) of *minuo*,³ *ui*, *utum*, to diminish, make smaller, a *first* minute.—2. Adv. again, similarly; *ab-* eo,⁴ *ivi*, *itum*, to go away, go apart, is divided.—3. Each of which; *minutum secundum*, secondary minutes, a *second*.—4. -io,⁴ *vi*, *tum*, to hear, to answer a name, obey “are called minutes.”—5. Abl. of “comparison.” i. e., *quam* is left out; -um, i, a moment.—6. -us, *oris*, (o short), III., n., timē.—7. -um, i, two days, three days, &c.—8. l., a week; l., a week, a Greek word, frequent in Latin; septimana is later, but Latin.—9. -us, a, um, proper, own.—10. -eo,² *gravisus sum*, to enjoy, intransitive, therefore it demands an Abl.: *nomine gaudet*, enjoys *with* (having) a name, has a name; it is active, except in *perfect* tense, and its derivatives, where it is *deponent*.—11. Pres. part of *sequor*,² *secutus*, a dep. verb, -ens, *tis*, Nom. pl., n.—12. The names of the planets (the sun and the moon were like planets in

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Septimanæ quatuor, aut dies triginta, faciunt *mensem*.¹³ Menses quoque nominibus propriis gaudent, quæ hic sequuntur:

Mensis	<i>Ianuarius</i>	Mensis	<i>Iulius</i>
"	<i>Februarius</i>	"	<i>Augustus</i>
"	<i>Martius</i>	"	<i>Septembris</i>
"	<i>Aprilis</i>	"	<i>Octobris</i>
"	<i>Maius</i>	"	<i>Novembris</i>
"	<i>Iunius</i>	"	<i>Decembris</i>

Quatuor ultimos etiam sic *solemus*¹⁴ scribere: 7ber, 8ber, 9ber, Xber (vel *-bris*). Duo menses etiam tempus *bimestre*,¹⁵ tres, *trimestre*, quatuor *quatrimestre*, quinque *quimestre*, sex *seimestre* vocari solet; menses autem duodecim sunt *annus*.¹⁶

*Quidam*¹⁷ menses constant e diebus triginta, alii e triginta et uno, unus Februarius numerat duodeciginta, anno autem *bissextili* undeciginta; dies qui additur est *intercalaris*.¹⁸ Annus consistit¹⁹ e diebus tercentis sexaginta & quinque.

Anni duo *biennium*,²⁰ tres *triennium*, quatuor *quadriennium*, quinque *quinquennium*, decem *decennium*, centum *centennium*, vel etiam *sæculum* vocari solent.

the astronomy of the Ancients). These names of the week-days date back to the early emperors, when the calendar of Julius Cæsar came into popular use. They are found in *Ausonius* and used by all Neo-Latin nations.—13. *-is, is, m., a month*.—14. *-eo, ui, itum*, "I used to . . ." "we are wout to write."—15. Adjectives of two (*-is, e*, ending; in later Latin they are also used as nouns to great advantage, as *bimestrum, trimestrum, quimestrum, and seimestrum*, (cf. Germ. *semester*).—16. *-us, i*, a year (cf. Eng. *annual*).—17. *Quidam, quædam, quoddam*, some, decl. like *qui, quæ, quod*; *con* and *sto*, with, together, and stand, stand together, consist; *unus Febr.*, February alone; counts; having *sexta calendæ Martii* twice (*bis*), a leap year.—18. The day inserted after the sixth calend of March.—19. *Con- sisto, stili, stitum*, to consist.—20. From *bis* and *annus*, 2 years, 3 years, a hundred years; *-um, i*, a hundred years, a century, the world, hence *sæcularis, e*, a hundred years old, anniversary, also "worldly" (secular), not holy; this

PENSUM DECIMUM

Dies, *quo*,²¹ pensum istud dēcimum scribimus, est dies Mercūrii, quintus Augusti, anni²² millesimi octingentēsimi nonagēsimi et sexti. Dies iste est *hodie*.²³

*pridie*²⁴ fūerat d. Solis, 2-dus Augusti

*nūdius tertius*²⁵ fuit d. Lunæ, 3-ius Augusti

*heri*²⁶ erat dies Martis, 4-tus Augusti

hodie est dies Mercūrii, 5-tus Augusti

*cras*²⁷ erit dies Iovis, 6-tus Augusti

*perēndie*²⁸ fiet dies Veneris, 7-mus Augusti

*postridie*²⁹ futurus est d. Saturni, 8-vus Augusti

*hodie octo*³⁰ fuit 29-nus Iulii; octo *abhinc* erit 12-mus Augusti.

Annus habet quatuor tempora,³¹ nempe: *ver*, *æstatem*, *autumn* atque *hyemem*. Ver incipit 21-mo Martii et *durat*³² ad 21-mum Iulii; quum æstas incipit; hæc *finit*³³ 21-mo 7bris, tum *incipit* autumnus, qui finem *accipit*³⁴ 21-mo Xbris, qui est *bruma*; eo die incipit hyems, quæ dēsinit 21-o Martii.

Sol æstate *matūrius*³⁵ surgit quam hyeme et *tārdius* occumbit; *idcirco* dies *æstivi* hyemalibus sunt longiores.

meaning however is not Roman.—21. *In*, or *on* which.—22. Genitive sing.—23. Contracted from *hoc* (Abl.) *die*; to-day.—24. Yesterday; *erat*, is the imperfect of the Indic. mood of *est*, (he, she, it) *was*.—25. The day before yesterday, contr. from *nunc est dies tertius*; *fuit* is the past (perfect) tense of *est*, (he, she, it) has been.—26. Contr. fr. *priore die*, previous day, the day before, it can be applied for any "day before;" *fūerat*, is the pluperfect of *est*, (he, she, it) had been.—27. To-morrow; *erit*, is the simple future of *est*, (he, she, it) will be.—28. After-to-morrow; *fiet*, is the future of *fio*.—29. The day after-to-morrow; *futurus*, *a*, *um*, the fut. participle of *est*, together with *est* is its periphrastic future.—30. A week to-day; *abhinc*, from hence (a week).—31. Seasons; to wit: *ver*, *veris*, n., spring; *æstas*, *atis*, f., summer; *-us*, *i*, fall, autumn; *hyems*, *emis*, f., winter.—32. -o,¹ *vi*, *tum*, lasts.—33. -io,⁴ *vi*, *tum*, to end; then.—34. -io,³ *accepi*, *ptum*, to receive, get, comes to an end.—35. I., the shortest day of the year.—36. Adv. compar. from *-urus*, *a*, *um*, ripe, sooner, earlier; fr. *-dus*, *a*, *um*, late, slow, later;

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At dies æstivi non modo" sunt longi verum etiam *cálidi*." *Contra*," dies hyemales non tantum breves sunt, sed etiam *frigidi*. Tunc" in dómibus *ignes* fácimus; domus sic *calefacta* est *fórvida*.

Sex dies septimanæ *laboramus*" die autem séptimo a labore *cessamus* atque *quiëscimus*. Dies Solis est dies *quietis*, dies *festus*," seu *festum*. Festa *huiúsmodi*" sunt 4-tus Iúlii, *libertatis vindicatæ*," 22-dus Februárii, *natales*" *Georgii Washington*, *aliaque plura*.

Diebus festis tårdius súrgimus, *diútius*" *dormimus*, et tardius *cúbitum* pèrgimus. Is qui semper *diu*" dormit, et *iusto*" tardius surgit, est *piger*, non *álacris*.

Septem horas dormire *sat*" est *iuvenique senique*;

Octo *damus*" pigris, ter tres de *stémmate natis*.

Instrumentum" quod horas, minuta momentaque *índicat*, est *horológium*, quod *vero* dies, septimanas, menses, *ortum occasumque solis* et lunæ *ostendit*, est *calendárium*.

therefore; adj. of *æstas* summer (days); adj. of *hyems*.—37. Not only.—38. -us, a, um, warm.—39. On the other hand, opposite, contrary; us, a, um, cold.—40. At that time; -nis, is, m., fire; perf. p. fr. *calefacio*, heated; -us, a, um, warm.—41. -ro, ¹vi, tum, to work; -so, ¹vi, tum, to cease; -sco, ³quievi, tum, to rest.—42. -us, a, um, holiday; the same as a noun.—43. *This kind*, does not change.—44. -tas, tatis, f., freedom; -co, ¹r., claim back. gain, vindicate (Gen., because *dies* understood, there being then two nouns, one of which must be in Gen.).—45. -es, ium, pl., birth-day; *Georgius*, ii, fr. *georgicus*, a, um, rural, farmer, George.—46. For a longer duration; -io, ⁴r., to sleep; -bo, ¹ui, itum, to lie down.—47. Positive degree of *diutius*(46).—48. -us, a, um, abl. of comp., just, right, "later than what is wright;" -er, a, um, II., lazy; -is, e, brisk, sharp, quick.—49. Enough; -is, is, irreg. adj., Dat. young; -ex, senis, irreg. adj. old, Dat.—50. *Do*, ¹dedit, datum, to give; 9; -ma, atis (a shot), noble stock; -us, a, um, perf. part. of *nascor*, nasci, natus, to be born, Dat. pl.—51. -um, i, a tool; -co, ¹r., point out, indicate; -um, ii, a clock, or watch; while, but; -us, us, IV., rising; -us, us, IV., setting; -de, ³di, sum, to show; a book containing the *calendæ*.

PENSUM DECIMUM

GRAMMATICA.

The names of the months are adjectives, but they are used, for the most part, as nouns.

Serial things are expressed by the *ordinal* numerals. Such serials are the hours (the minutes and seconds are not), days and years. When we say in English, 'It is *three* o'clock,' we mean that it is three strokes of the clock, or bell, indicating the *third* hour. Likewise, speaking of years we mean the eighteen-hundred-and-ninety-*sixth* year, though we say "ninety-six." The days we say properly: the *first* of January, the *fifth* of August. In Latin this principle is very strictly enforced. Consequently we say: *Primus* Ianuarii, *millesimi* octingentesimi *nonagesimi* & *sexti*; *i. e.*, all are ordinals. But if that number of years is meant, just like in English, we would use the cardinals.

According to the above we ask: *Quota hora est?* Answer: *Est tertia.* Quando surgit sol? *Æstate surgit quarta cum dimidio, hyeme autem post sextam vel etiam septimam.*

When a numeral signifies a *date*, that is, a minute, an hour, a day, a year, *on*, *at*, or *in* which a thing takes place, will be joined with Ablative; this is called the *Ablative of time*. In the sentence, *Sol surgit hora sexta matutina*, the three last words are in Ablative. The same way, *die-nocturne*, *hodie*, *horno* (this year), *æstate*, *vere*, *hyeme* &c., are Ablatives.—Therefore, if we wish to say, *In* summer, *in* winter, *at* five o'clock, *on* Friday, last year, next year, &c., these words are simply put into Abl. (sing., or pl.) *without any preposition*; thus: *Hyeme*, *æstate*, *hora quinta*, *die Veneris*, *anno superiore* (or, *elapso*), *anno futuro*, *mense proximo* (next), &c.; expl.; *Hoc vespere laborem finivimus hora quinta cum quadrante, hodie plus non laborabimus; sed cras mature surgemus, atque decem minutis ante septimam laborem incipimus, laborabimus quinas horas, tum, meridia, quietem capimus* (we *shall* take), *dein laborabimus totum postmeridiem, hora vero quinta cum tribus quadrantibus laborare cessabimus, atque hora nona vespertina cubitum pergemus.*

Sex horas laborare, To work six hours; *Septem horas dormire*, To sleep seven hours. The *duration* of time, like in English, is expressed by *Accusative* when a thing happens, as stated above, otherwise by Abl. without preposition.

Cubitum pergemus. When two verbs occur in a sentence depending on each other, as: he *goes to sleep*, one of them will always be in Infinitive (*to sleep*); ex.: *laborare cessamus*, we cease *to* work. But, if the verb, upon

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which the other depends, signifies motion, like *pergere, ire*, to go, the other verb will not take Infinitive in Latin, but *supinum*. As we mark the supinum of every verb, there will be no difficulty to find and employ it. As: *laboro' vi, tum*, the last, *laboratum*, is the supinum. Example: Quo *pergemus* cras mane? Cras mane *laboratum pergemus*.—Quando *pergemus dormitum*?—Hæc quadrante post nonam *cûbitum perreximus*, sed nocte futura *dormitum* tardius *ibimus* (eo, we shall go).

EXERCITIA SCRIBENDA.

AD PENSUM DECIMUM.

1. Quid est hora? minutum secundum?—2. Quid sunt septimana?—mensis?—annus?—3. Enumera dies septimanæ! menses anni!—4. Quo minuto, qua hora, quoto die, cuius mensis est finis (*end*) anni?—5. Quando *finietur* (will be ended) sæculum XIX-um?—6. Quando reperuit Americam Christophorus Columbus?—7. Quo anno est natus (born) Geórgius Washington?—8. Quando fuit libertas vindicata?—9. Quis (who) est piger?—10. Quómodo (*how?*) fiunt domus fórmidæ?—11. Quibus temporibus anni est cálidum?—frigidum?—12. Quot horas dormire est sat?—quibus (to whom, pl.)?

PARADIGMATA VARIA

A demonstrative pronoun, a I declension noun and a III. decl. adjective declined together :

DECLINATIO PRIMA

NUMERUS SINGULARIS	NUMERUS PLURALIS
<i>Nominativus</i> ; hæc casa húmilis	hæ casæ húmiles
<i>Genitivus</i> , huius casæ húmilis	harum casarum humilium
<i>Dativus</i> , huic casæ húmili	his casis humilibus
<i>Accusativus</i> , hanc casam húmitem	has casas húmiles
<i>Vocativus</i> *, — casa húmilis	— casæ húmiles
<i>Ablativus</i> , hac casa húmili	his casis humilibus

* The *Vocativus* is a case only used in addressing a person or a thing. It has no endings of its own, excepting in the *us* masculines, sing. of the second declension ; in all other cases it is like the Nom.

DECLINATIO SECUNDA

A, *us* et *er*

NUM. SING.	NUM. PLUR.
<i>Nom.</i> hic culter acutus	hi cultri acuti
<i>Gen.</i> huius cultri acuti	horum cultrorum acutorum
<i>Dat.</i> huic cultro acuto	his cultris acutis
<i>Acc.</i> hunc cultrum acutum	hos cultros acutos
<i>Voc.</i> — culter acute	— cultri acuti
<i>Abl.</i> hoc cultro acuto	his cultris acutis

B, *um*

with the neuter (*e*) of a III. decl. adjective.

N. SING.	N. PLUR.
<i>Nom.</i> hoc pensum breve	hæc pensa brévia
<i>Gen.</i> huius pensi brevis	horum pensorum brevium
<i>Dat.</i> huic penso brevi	his pensis brevibus
<i>Acc.</i> hoc pensum breve	hæc pensa brevia
<i>Voc.</i> — pensum breve	— pensa brevia
<i>Abl.</i> hoc penso brevi	his pensis brevibus

PALÆSTRA

DECLINATIO. TERTIA

An Interrog pron., an *is* f. noun, with an adj. in the I.

N. SING.

N. PLUR.

N. quæ turris altæ?

quæ turres altæ?

G. cuius turris altæ?

quarum turrium altarum?

D. cui turri altæ?

quibus turribus altis?

Ac. quam turrem altam?

quas turres altas?

V. — turris alta

— turres altæ

Ab. qua turre alta?

quibus turribus altis?

A III. decl. O-noun with the possessive pronoun *suus*, *a um*, (his, hers, its) and an adj. in comparative degree.

N. SING.

N. PLUR.

N. pabo suus maior

pabones sui maiores

G. pabonis sui maioris

pabonum suorum maiorum

D. paboni suo maiori

pabonibus suis maioribus

Ac. pabonem suum maiorem

pabones suos maiores

V. pabo — maior

pabones — maiores

Ab. pabone suo maiore

pabonibus suis maioribus

An *us* III. decl. neuter noun with a present participle and an adj. in the superlative degree.

N. SING.

N. PLUR.

N. corpus radians maximum

corpora radiantia maxima

G. corporis radiantis maximi

corporum radiantium maximorum

D. corpori radianti maximo

corporibus radiantibus maximis

Ac. corpus radians maximum

corpora radiantia maxima

V. corpus radians maximum

corpora radiantia maxima

Ab. corpore radiante maximo

corporibus radiantibus maximis

An *ex* III. f. noun with *qualis* and an adj. of one ending.

N. SING.

N. PLUR.

G. qualis forfex hebes?

quales forfices hebetes?

N. qualis forficis hebetis?

qualium forficum hebetium?

D. quali forfici hebeti?

qualibus forficibus hebetibus?

Ac. qualem forficem hebetem?

quales forfices hebetes?

V. — forfex hebes

— forfices hebetes

Ab. quali forfice hebeti?

qualibus forficibus hebetibus?

PALÆSTRA

An *um* II. decl. noun with *istud* and an adj. of one ending.

N. SING.	N. PLUR.
N. istud tectum hebes	ista tecta hebetia
G. istius tecti hebetis	istorum tectorum hebetium
D. isti tecto hebeti	istis tectis hebetibus
Acc. istud tectum hebes	ista tecta hebetia
V. — tectum hebes	— tecta hebetia
Abl. isto tecto hebeti	istis tectis hebetibus

DECLINATIO QUARTA

A IV. decl. m. noun with demonst. *idem* and the perf. participle *factus*, from *facio*.

N. SING.	N. PLUR.
N. idem currus factus	iidem currus facti
G. eiusdem currus facti	eorundem curruum factorum
D. eidem currui facto	iisdem curribus factis
Acc. eundem currum factum	eosdem currus factos
V. — currus facte	— currus facti
Abl. eodem curru facto	iisdem curribus factis

NB. *Acus* has its Dat. and Abl. pl. in *acubus*.

Domus with *talis* and the fut. pass. participle of *habeo*.

N. SING.	N. PLUR.
N. talis domus habenda	tales domus habendæ
G. talis domus habendæ	talium domuum habendarum
D. tali domui habendæ	talibus domibus habendis
Acc. talem domum habendam	tales domos habendas
V. — domus habenda	— domus habendæ
Abl. tali domo habenda	talibus domibus habendis

NB. We may also say *domorum*.

DECLINATIO QUINTA

Dies with *ille* and an adj. in masc.

N. SING.	N. PLUR.
N. ille dies festus	illi dies festi
G. illius diei festi	illorum dierum festorum
D. illi diei festo	illis diebus festis
Acc. illum diem festum	illos dies festos
V. — dies feste	— dies festi
Abl. illo die festo	illis diebus festis

NB. *Dies* is also used in feminine.

PALÆSTRA

The adjectives *unus, ullus, nullus, solus, totus, alius, uter, alter neuter* are thus declined: *nullus, nullius nulli, nullum, nulla, nullo*, Pl: *nulli, æ, a, nullorum, arum, orum, nullis, nullos, as, a, nulli, æ, a, nullus*. Those not ending in *us*, have no special Voc.

PARADIGMATA VERBORUM

In order to help the student to put the material thus far offered to more varied uses, we present the following paradigms, somewhat in anticipation as they are not yet due. Although these moods and tenses are not complete, they are the most essential ones, and may be learnt by an occasional glancing through them; they are of immense importance and knowing them before hand will render those which follow all the more easy for the student.

The first is the neuter verb *Sum*, I am.

Pres. Infin. *esse*, to be.

Perf. Infin. *fuisse*, to have been.

MODUS INDICATIVUS

TEMPUS PRÆSENS

I am, *ego sum*
thou art, *tu es*
he, she, it is, (*is, ille*) *est*
we are, *nos sumus*
ye are, *vos estis*
they are, (*ii, illi*) *sunt*

TEMPUS PRÆTERITUM PERFECTUM

I have been, *ego fui*
thou hast been, *tu fuisti*
he, she, it has been, (*is*) *fuit*
we have been, *nos fuimus*
ye have been, *vos fuistis*
they have been, (*ii*) *fuērunt*
or *fuere*

TEMPUS FUTURUM SIMPLEX

I shall be, *ego ero*
thou wilt be, *tu eris*
he, she, it will be, (*is*) *erit*
we shall be, *nos erimus*
ye will be, *vos eritis*
they will be, (*ii*) *erunt*

TEMPUS IMPERFECTUM

I was, *ego eram*
thou wert, *tu eras*
he, she, it was, (*is, ille*) *erat*
we were, *nos eramus*
ye were, *vos eratis*
they were, (*ii, illi*) *erant*

TEMPUS PRÆTERITUM PLUSQUAM- PERFECTUM

I had been, *ego fuēram*
thou hadst been, *tu fuēras*
he, she, it had been, (*is*) *fuērat*
we had been, *nos fueramus*
ye had been, *vos fueratis*
they had been, (*ii*) *fuērant*

TEMPUS FUTURUM EXACTUM

I shall have been, *fuēro*
thou wilt have been, *tu fuēris*
he, she, it will have been (*is*) *fuērit*
we shall have been, *nos fuērimus*
ye will have been, *vos fuēritis*
they will have been, (*ii*) *fuērint*

PALÆSTRA

NB. 1. The personal pronouns (*ego, tu, &c.*) have no 3d person in the Nom.

2. When we need such we use, either the subject, repeating it for the occasion, or some of the pronouns, as, *is, ille, ipse, hic.*

3. The personal pronouns are seldom used at all, except for emphasis, or opposition

4. In addressing a person or a thing, always the 2nd person is used.

DECLINATIO VERBORUM

The meaning of the tenses can easily be gathered from the English of *Sum.*

The principal tenses being the *present*, the *past* and the *future*, we only present these, in the Indicative Mood, Active Voice.

VOX ACTIVA

Modus Indicationis

TEMPUS PRÆSENS

I	II	III	IV
ego laboro	ego habeo	ego scribo	ego finio
tu laboras	tu habes	tu scribis	tu finis
(is) laborat	(is) habet	(is) scribit	(is) finit
nos laboramus	nos habemus	nos scribimus	nos finimus
vos laboratis	vos habetis	vos scribitis	vos finitis
-(ii) laborant	(ii) habent	(ii) scribunt	(ii) finiunt

TEMPUS PRÆTERITUM PERFECTUM.

I	II
ego laboravi	ego habui
tu labora(vi)sti	tu habuisti
(is) laboravit	(is) habuit
nos laboravimus	nos habuimus
vos laboravistis	vos habuistis
(ii) laboraverunt	(ii) habuerunt
or laboravere	or habuere
III	IV
ego scripsi	ego finivi
tu scripsisti	tu finivisti
(is) scripsit	(is) finivit
nos scripsimus	nos finivimus
vos scripsistis	vos finivistis
(ii) scripserunt	(ii) finiverunt
or scripsere	or finivere

PALÆSTRA

TEMPUS FUTURUM SIMPLEX

ego laborabo	ego habebo	ego scribam	ego finiam
tu laborabis	tu habebis	tu scribes	tu finies
(is) laborabit	(is) habebit	(is) scribet	(is) finiet
nos laborābimus	nos habēbimus	nos scribemus	nos finiemus
vos laborābitis	vos habēbitis	vos scribetis	vos finietis
(ii) laborabunt	(ii) habebunt	(ii) scribent	(ii) finient

NB. The *vi*, *ve* and *v*, in the perfect tense, were they are marked, are very often left out, without affecting the meaning.

PRÆSENS MODI INFINITI

laborāre	habēre	scribere	finire
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MODUS IMPERATIONIS

Sing.	labora !	habe !	scribe !	fini !
Pl.	laborāte !	habēte !	scribite !	finite !

PARTICIPIA

PRÆSENS

laborans, <i>tis</i> ,	habens, <i>tis</i> ,	scribens, <i>tis</i> ,	finiens, <i>tis</i> ,
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PRÆTERITUM PERFECTUM

laboratus, <i>a, um</i> ,	hābitus, <i>a, um</i> ,	scriptus, <i>a, um</i> ,	finitus, <i>a, um</i> ,
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FUTURUM PASSIVUM

laborandus, <i>a, um</i> ,	habendus, <i>a, um</i> ,	scribendus, <i>a, um</i> ,	[finiendus, <i>a, um</i> ,
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SUPINUM

laboratum,	hābitum,	scriptum,	finitum
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NB. Mark well, that the syllable next to the last is always the accented one, unless notated differently. The characteristic *a* of the 1st, *e* of the 2nd, and *i* of the 4th are always *long* and are to be so emphasised, while the *e* or *i* of the 3rd must be uttered *short*.

VOX PASSIVA

Modus Indicationis

TEMPUS PRÆSENS

I	II	III	IV
ego vocor	ego hábeor	ego trahor	ego audior
tu vocaris(re)	tu haberis(re)	tu tráheris(re)	tu audiris(re)
(is) vocatur	(is) habetur	(is) tráhitur	(is) auditur
nos vocamur	nos habemur	nos tráhimur	nos audimur
vos vocāmini	vos habēmini	vos trahimini	vos audimini
(ii) vocantur	(ii) habentur	(ii) trahuntur	(ii) audiuntur

PALÆSTRA

TEMPUS PRÆTERITUM PERFECTUM

ego vocatus,	ego hábitus,	ego tractus,	ego auditus,
<i>a, um, sum</i>	<i>a, um, sum,</i>	<i>a, um, sum,</i>	<i>a, um, sum,</i>
tu vocatus,	tu hábitus,	tu tractus,	tu auditus,
<i>a, um, es,</i>	<i>a, um, es,</i>	<i>a, um, es,</i>	<i>a, um, es,</i>
(is) vocatus,	(is) hábitus,	(is) tractus,	(is) auditus,
<i>a, um, est,</i>	<i>a, um, est,</i>	<i>a, um, est</i>	<i>a, um, est,</i>
nos vocati,	nos hábiti,	nos tracti,	nos auditi,
<i>æ, a, sumus,</i>	<i>æ, a, sumus,</i>	<i>æ, a, sumus,</i>	<i>æ, a, sumus,</i>
vos vocati,	vos hábiti,	vos tracti,	vos auditi,
<i>æ, a, estis,</i>	<i>æ, a, estis,</i>	<i>æ, a, estis,</i>	<i>æ, a, estis,</i>
(ii) vocati,	(ii) hábiti,	(ii) tracti,	(ii) auditi,
<i>æ, a, sunt,</i>	<i>æ, a, sunt,</i>	<i>æ, a, sunt,</i>	<i>æ, a, sunt</i>

NB. Remember the examples: Georgius Washington *natus est*
3d conjugation.

TEMPUS FUTURUM SIMPLEX

ego vocabor	ego habebor	ego trahar	ego audiar
tu vocáberis	tu habéberis	tu traheris	tu audieris
<i>or -bere</i>	<i>or -ébere</i>	<i>or -ere</i>	<i>or -ere</i>
(is) vocábitur	(is) habébitur	(is) trahetur	(is) audietur
nos vocábimur	nos habébimur	nos trahemur	nos audiemur
vos vocabímini	vos habebímini	vos trahémini	vos audiémini
(ii) vocabuntur	(ii) habebuntur	(ii) trahentur	(ii) audientur

NB. All passive and *deponent* verbs follow these models; hence *gaudeo*, being deponent in its perfect, will be *gavisus sum*, feminine, *gavisæ sum*, &c.. pl. *gavisus sumus*, f, *gavisæ estis*, &c.

EO. *Præs. Ind.* Eo, is, it, imus, itis, eunt. *Præt. Perf.* Ivi, ivisti, ivit, ivimus, ivistis, iverunt (ierunt, ivere, iere). *Fut. S.* Ibo, ibis, ibit, ibimus, ibitis, ibunt.

FIO. *Præs. Ind.* Fio, fis, fit, fimus, fitis, fiunt. *Præt. Perf.* Factus, a, um, sum, es, est, facti, æ, a, sumus, estis, sunt. *Fut. S.* Fiam, fies, fiet, fietis, fient.

PALÆSTRA

PRONOMINA INTERROGATIONIS

The answers given to these interrogatives will explain their meanings.

Quis?—ego, tu.—*Quid?*—currus, stēlla, equus.—*Qui?*—is qui; *qui* scopus? hic, qui. . .—*Quod* fanum?—illud quod. . .—*Ubi?*—in mola, in cœlo, super mensam, iuxta fabricam.—*Quando?* heri, hora tertia, millesimo septingentesimo octuagesimo nono.—*Cur, quare?*—quia, ideo quia.—*Quot?* duo, decem, tot (that many), totidem (as many).—*Quotus, a, um?* Primus, a, um, ultimus, a, um.—*Quoties?*—semel, quinquies, tōties, una vice, decem vicibus.—*Quoteni, æ, a?*—singuli, æ, terni, æ, a, deni, æ, a.—*Quo?* in domum, ad molam, super tectum.—*Unde?*—e domo, a turre, e stābulo, ab aqua, de tecto.—*Qualis, e?*—altus, a, um, lucidus, a, um, opacus, a, um, iūvenis, e, senex, senis, piger, —gra, um ālacer, ālacrīs, —cre, fōrmidus, a, um, cālidus, a, um, frīgidus, a, um.

EXERCITIA GENERALIA SCRIBENDA

AD Pensa DECem PRIORA.

(These are answers; the students should reason out the questions and write out both).

1. In hac patre prima Palæstræ habuimus pensa decem.—2. Nominativus Pluralis in Penso secundo tractatur. 3.—Est fanum.—4. Est mola.—5. Non sunt; mucrones sicarum sunt acuti.—6. Est; vocatur pabo.—7. Vocatur forfex.—8. Est scopus.—9. Quia sunt in cœlo.—10. Quum nec sol, nec luna neque stellæ lucent.—11. Est dies.—12. Eam aqua vertit.—13. Ab equo movetur.—14. Is non a planetis movetur sed abs se.—15. Trahit in fabricam; e mola.—16. Acus est multo acutior penicillo.—17. Iupiter est maximus omnium; est Mercurius.—18. Maxima sunt corpora cœlestia, minima autem infusoria.—19. Ii qui 100,000 centussium habent sunt paucissimi.—20. Qui 15 libellas e 50 perdit, habet residuas 35.—21. Duo quadrantes & denarius nec plus sunt nec minus quam 12 quinarīi.—22. Vicies decem sunt totidem ac decies vicena.—23. Novem est semisse plus quam sex.—24. Si $\frac{1}{4}$ addimus uni quartæ, hanc autem dimidio, habebimus unum integrum.—25. In sæculo sunt — decennia, — quadriennia.—26. Sæculum XX-imum incipit — —; finit — —.—27. Annus *quivis* 4-tus est bissextilis.

in
intra

super
supra

sub
infra

circa circum
extra ultra

